




Plate 10 is not available from Aug 10 1913

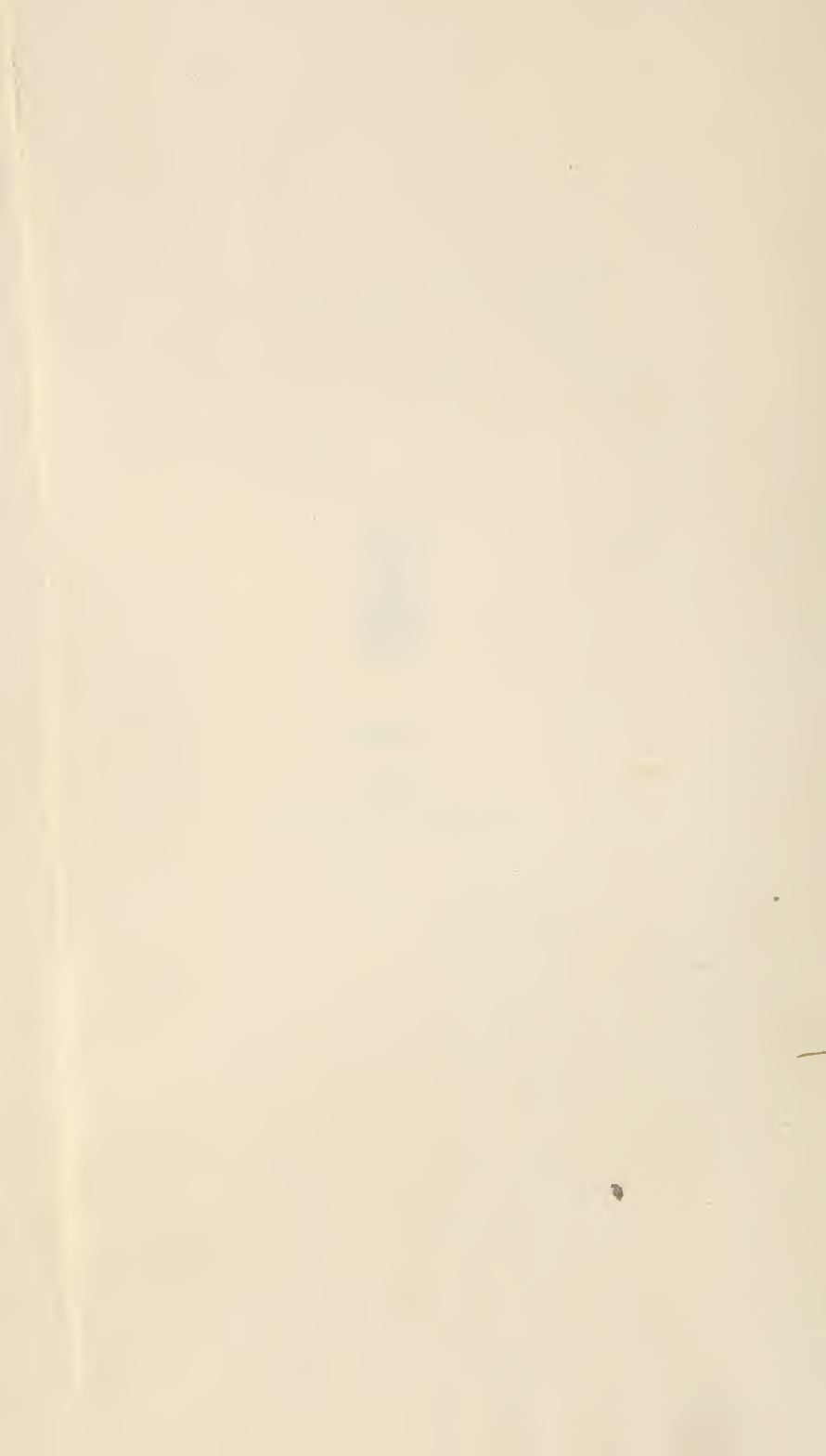
RB59278



Library  
of the  
University of Toronto



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
University of Toronto





THE  
ANIMAL KINGDOM,  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ITS ORGANIZATION,  
*Serving as a*  
Foundation for the  
NATURAL HISTORY OF ANIMALS,  
and an  
*Introduction to comparative Anatomy.*  
-B-  
BARON CUVIER,

*Great Officer of the Legion of Honour, Counsellor of State, & Member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, One of the Forty of the French Academy, Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Academies & Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Petersburg, Stockholm, Turin, Göttingen, Copenhagen, Gottingen, Bavaria, Modena, the Netherlands, & Calcutta & of the Linnaean Society of London, &c. &c.*

WITH FIGURES DESIGNED AFTER NATURE:  
the  
Crustacea, Arachnides & Insecta,  
by  
M. Latreille,

*Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Institute, Royal Academy of Sciences & of the greater portion of other learned Societies in Europe, America, &c.*

Translated from the latest French Edition.

(with)  
ADDITIONAL NOTES,

and  
Illustrated by nearly 800 Coloured Plates.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

REPTILES - FISHES.

LONDON,

G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey, Ludgate Hill.

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1837.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS TO PLATES.

## VOLUME II.

### REPTILIA—PISCES.

REPTILIA.		Vol. II.	Page
Plate 1.	Fig. 1.—HEMIDACTYLUS MARGINATUS, Cuv.	.	36
	Fig. 2.—UROPELTIS CEYLANICUS, Nob.	.	50
	Fig. 3.—DACTYLETHRA CAPENSIS ( <i>The Thimble or Cape Frog</i> )	.	69
Plate 2.	Fig. 1.—TESTUDO DEPRESSA, Cuv.	.	6
	Fig. 2.—Head of the TESTUDO CLAUSA	.	6
	Fig. 3.—EMYS CONCINNA, Le Conte. <i>Taken from a Young Specimen</i>	.	6
	Fig. 4.—CHELONIA VIRGATA, Nob.	.	8
	Fig. 5.—CHELYS FIMBRIA, Gm. ( <i>The Fringed Tortoise</i> )	.	9
	Fig. 6.—TRYONIX GANGETICUS, Duv. ( <i>The Tyrse of the Ganges</i> )	.	10
	Fig. 7.—TRYONIX ÆGYPTIACUS, Geoff. ( <i>The Soft-shelled Tortoise of the Nile</i> )	.	9
Plate 3.	Fig. 1.—CROCODILUS BIPORCATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Double-crested Crocodile</i> )	.	14
	Fig. 2.—Head of ALLIGATOR SCLEROPS, Cuv. ( <i>The Spectacle Alligator</i> )	.	15
	Fig. 3.—Head of GAVIALIS TENUIROSTRIS, Cuv.	.	13
Plate 4.	Fig. 1.—TESTUDO SERRATA, Daud.	.	6
	Fig. 2.—TESTUDO MYDAS, Lin. ( <i>The Common Turtle</i> )	.	8
	Fig. 3.—TESTUDO CEPEDIANA, Daud.*	.	8
	Fig. 4.—TESTUDO CARETTA, Gm.	.	8
	Fig. 5.—TESTUDO CORIACEA, Lin. ( <i>The Coriaceous Turtle</i> )	.	9
	Fig. 6.—TESTUDO FEROX, Penn. ( <i>The Soft-shelled Tortoise of America</i> )	.	9
Plate 5.	Fig. 1.—TESTUDO FIMBRIA, Gm.	.	9
	Fig. 2.—TESTUDO SERPENTINA, Lin. ( <i>The Snapper</i> )	.	7
	Fig. 3.—TESTUDO LUTEOLA, Daud.†	.	.
	Fig. 4.—TESTUDO STELLATA, Schœpf.	.	6
	Fig. 5.—TESTUDO GEOMETRICA, Lin. ( <i>The Geometrica</i> )	.	5
	Fig. 6.—TESTUDO IMBRICATA, Lin. ( <i>The Hawk-billed Tortoise</i> )	.	8
	Fig. 7.—TESTUDO RADIATA, Shaw. ( <i>The Coui</i> )	.	6
Plate 6.	Fig. 1.—AMEIVA ( <i>The American Lizard</i> )	.	19
	Fig. 2.—The Scales of the Belly of a <i>Sauvagarde</i>	.	18
	Fig. 3.—CENTROPYX CALCARATUS ( <i>The Spurred Centropyx</i> )	.	19
2nd. Plate 6.	Figs. 1, 2, 3.—Head of the <i>Great Python of Java</i>	.	53
	Figs. 4, 5, 6.—Head of a <i>Rattle-snake</i>	.	57
Plate 7.	Fig. 1.—MONITA CROCODILINUS, Merr. ( <i>The Great Dragon of Lacep.</i> )	.	18
	Fig. 2.—TUPINAMBIS ALBIGULARIS, Daud. ( <i>The White-throated Monitor</i> )	.	17
	Fig. 3.—LACERTA MAGNIFICUS, Seba, ( <i>The Beautiful Monitor</i> )	.	17
Plate 8.	Fig. 1.—LACERTA OCELLATA, Daud. ( <i>The Ocellated Lizard</i> )	.	20
	Fig. 2.—LACERTA VIRIDIS, Daud. ( <i>The Green Lizard</i> )	.	20
	Fig. 3.—LACERTA STIRPIUM, Daud.	.	20

\* This species figured by Daudin, closely approximates to the young of the Testudo Imbricata.

† See Daudin Hist. Nat. des Rep., Tom. 2, p. 277.

REPTILIA.		Vol. II. Page
Plate 9. Fig. 1.—	TRAPELUS ÆGYPTIUS ( <i>The Mutable Agama</i> )	Young specimen . . . 24
Fig. 2.—	TRAPELUS ÆGYPTIUS, Geoff. N. S.	. . . 24
Fig. 3.—	LACERTA CALOTES, Lin	. . . 25
Plate 10. Fig. 1.—	MONITOR GEMMATUS,* In the collection of the French Museum	. . . 17
Fig. 2.—	DRACÆNA BICARINATA; Lacerta Bicarinata	. . . 15
Plate 11. Fig. 1.—	LACERTA AGILIS, Lin. ( <i>The Common European Lizard</i> )	. . . 20
Fig. 2.—	ALGYRA BARBARICA, Cuv.; Lacerta algyra, Lin.	. . . 20
Fig. 3.—	TACHYDROMUS OCELLATUS, Daud. ( <i>The Ocellated Swift Lizard</i> )	. . . 20
Plate 12. Fig. 1.—	CORDYLUS MICROLEPIDOPUS	. . . 21
Fig. 2.—	Head of the STELLIO VULGARIS, ( <i>The Common Stellio</i> )	. . . 22
Fig. 3.—	DORYPHORUS BREVICAUDATUS, ( <i>The Short-tailed Doryphorus of Daud</i> )	. . . 22
Fig. 4.—	UROMASTIX RETICULATUS, ( <i>The Reticulated Stellio of Bengal</i> )	. . . 22
Plate 13. Fig. 1.—	LACERTA VITTATA, Gm. ( <i>The White-banded Gecko</i> )	. . . 35
Fig. 2.—	STELLIO FIMBRIATUS, Sch. ( <i>The Fringed Gecko</i> )	. . . 37
Fig. 3.—	STELLIO GECKO, Sch. ( <i>The White-spotted Gecko</i> )	. . . 35
Fig. 4.—	GECKO LÆVIS, D. ( <i>The Smooth Gecko</i> )	. . . 36
Plate 14. Fig. 1.—	ANOLIUS VELIFER, Cuv. ( <i>The Great-crested Anolius</i> )	. . . 31
Fig. 2.—	ECPHIMOTUS TUBERCULATA, ( <i>The Tuberculated Ecphimotes</i> )	. . . 30
Fig. 3.—	OPHIRUS TORQUATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Black-collared Grey Quetzalco</i> )	. . . 30
Plate 15. Fig. 1.—	ANOLIUS VELIFER, ( <i>The Great-crested Anolius</i> ) Another view see Pl. 14.	. . . 31
Fig. 2.—	ANOLIUS EQUESTRIS, ( <i>The Equestrian Anolius</i> )	. . . 31
Fig. 3.—	GECKO INUNGUIS, ( <i>The Nailless Gecko</i> )	. . . 34
Fig. 4.—	GECKO OCELLATUS, ( <i>The Ocellated Gecko</i> )	. . . 34
Fig. 5.—	GECKO CEPEDIANUS, ( <i>The Cepedian Gecko</i> )	. . . 34
Plate 16. Fig. 1.—	PHYSIGNATHUS COCINCINUS, Nob. ( <i>The Physignath</i> )	. . . 26
Fig. 2.—	SITANA PONTICERIANA, Cuv. ( <i>The Sitan</i> )	. . . 28
Fig. 3.—	IGUANA CYCHLURA, Cuv. ( <i>The Carolina or Arm-tailed Iguana</i> )	. . . 29
Plate 16. Fig. 1.—	AGAMA JACKSONIENSIS, ( <i>The Bachelor</i> ) In the collection of the French Museum	. . . 23
Fig. 2.—	LEIOPELIS GUTTATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Striped Leiolepis</i> )	. . . 24
Fig. 3.—	CALOTES GUTTUROSA ( <i>The Crested Agama</i> )	. . . 25
Plate 18. Fig. 1.—	BRACHYLOPHUS FASCIATUS ( <i>The Banded Agama</i> )	. . . 26
Fig. 2.—	ISTIURUS COCHINSINENSIS, Vale. ( <i>The Istiurus or Lophura of Cochin China</i> ) In the collection of the French Museum	. . . 27
Plate 19. Fig. 1.—	OPHRYESSA SUPERCILIOSA	. . . 29
Fig. 2.—	LYRIOCEPHALUS MARGARITACEUS, Mer.	. . . 26

\* This is a species which approaches in its peculiarities of conformation the *Lacerta Bivittata* of Kuhl.



## REPTILIA.

Vol. II. Page

Plate 20. Figs. 1, 2, 3.—Head of a <i>CÆCILIA</i>	65
Figs. 4, 5, 6.—Head of an <i>AMPHISBÆNA</i> ( <i>The Double-walker</i> )	48
Figs. 7, 8, 9.—Head of an <i>OPHISAURUS</i>	46
Plate 21. Fig. 1.— <i>DRACO FIMBRIATUS</i> ( <i>The Dragon</i> )	27
Fig. 2.— <i>SITANA PONTICERIANA</i> ( <i>The Sitan</i> )	27
Plate 22. Fig. 1.— <i>IGUANA NUDICOLLIS</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Naked Aguana</i> )	29
Fig. 2.— <i>BASILISCUS</i> ; <i>Lacerta basiliscus</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Basilisk</i> )	30
Fig. 3.— <i>POLYCHRUS MARMORATUS</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Marbled Lizard</i> )	30
Plate 23. Fig. 1.— <i>HEMIDACTYLUS TUBERCULOSUS</i> , Daud. ( <i>The Spotted Hemidactylus</i> )	36
Plate 24. Fig. 1.— <i>PHYLLURUS PLATURUS</i> , White.	38
Fig. 2.—Foot of the <i>PLATYDACTYLUS INUNGUIS</i>	34
Fig. 3.—Foot of the <i>HEMIDACTYLUS TRIHEDRUS</i>	36
Fig. 4.—Foot of the <i>THECADACTYLUS</i>	36
Fig. 5.—Foot of the <i>PTYODACTYLUS LOBATUS</i>	37
Fig. 6.—Foot of the <i>SPHEROIDACTYLUS</i>	38
Fig. 7.—Foot of the <i>STENODACTYLUS GUTTATUS</i>	38
Plate 25. Fig. 1.— <i>TORTRIX MACULATA</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Variegated Tortrix of America</i> )	50
Fig. 2.— <i>BOA CANINA</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Canine Boa</i> )	52
Fig. 3.—Tail of the <i>UROPELTIS CEYLANICUS</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Uropeltis of Ceylon</i> )	50
Plate 25. bis. Fig. 1.— <i>CHAMÆLEO AFRICANUS</i> ( <i>The Common Chameleon</i> )	39
Fig. 2.— <i>SCINCUS CÆLESTINUS</i> , Valenc. ( <i>The Blue Scinc</i> ) In the collection of the French Museum	41
Fig. 3.— <i>SEPS STRIATA</i> ( <i>The Striped Seps</i> )	42
Plate 26. Fig. 1.— <i>ERIX BENGALENSIS</i> , Merr. ( <i>The Hairy Serpent of Bengal</i> )	52
Fig. 2.—Head of the <i>SCYTALE CORONATA</i> , Merr. ( <i>The Crowned Scytale or False Boa</i> )	52
Fig. 3.— <i>ERPETON TENTACULATUS</i> , Lacep. ( <i>The Tentaculated Serpent</i> )	53
Plate 26. bis. Fig. 1.— <i>BIPES LEPIDOPODUS</i> , Lacep. ( <i>The Two-footed Lepidopodus</i> )	43
Fig. 2.— <i>CHALCIS TETRADACTYLA</i> , Lacep.	44
Fig. 3.— <i>CHIROTES CANALICULATUS</i> , Lacep.	44
Plate 27. Fig. 1.— <i>PSEUDOPUS DURVILLII</i> ( <i>The False-foot of Durville</i> )	46
Fig. 2.—Head of the <i>ANGUIS FRAGILIS</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Common Blind worm of Europe</i> )	47
Fig. 3.— <i>ACONTIAS MELEAGRIS</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Darting Serpent of the Cape of Good Hope</i> )	47
Plate 28. Fig. 1.— <i>AMPHISBÆNA FULIGINOSA</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Double-walker</i> )	48
Fig. 2.— <i>TYPHLOPS CINEREUS</i> , Schn. ( <i>The Blind Serpent of Schneider</i> )	49
Plate 29. Fig. 1.— <i>VIPERA BERUS</i> , Lin. ( <i>The common Viper</i> )	59
Fig. 2.— <i>CROTALUS HORRIDUS</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Diamond Rattle-snake</i> )	59
Plate 30. Fig. 1.— <i>TRIMERESURUS TORTOR</i> , Less. ( <i>The Winding Trimeresurus</i> )	62
Fig. 2.— <i>ACANTHOPHIS CERASTINUS</i> , Daud. ( <i>The Venomous Acanthophis</i> )	62
Plate 31. Fig. 1.— <i>PYTHON SCHNEIDERII</i> , Merr. ( <i>The Great Python of Schneider</i> )	53
Fig. 2.— <i>DIPSAS CYANODON</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Fatal Thirst-causing Serpent of India</i> )	54

	REPTILIA.	Vol. II. Page
Plate 31. Fig. 3.—	Head of the <i>XENOPELTIS CONCOLOR</i> , Reinwardt. ( <i>The Many-coloured Xenopeltis</i> )	53
Plate 32. Fig. 1.—	<i>DENDROPHIS AETHILLA</i> ( <i>The Serpent of the Woods</i> )	54
Fig. 2.—	<i>DRYINUS NASUTUS</i> , Russel ( <i>The Hog-nosed Dryinus or Coluber</i> )	54
Plate 33. Fig. 1.—	<i>BUNGARUS ANNULARIS</i> , Daud.	63
Fig. 2.—	<i>ANGUIS PLATURUS</i> , Lin.	63
Plate 34. Fig. 1.—	<i>HYDROPHIS CLORIS</i> , Russel	63
Fig. 2.—	<i>CÆCILIA LOMBRICOIDÆA</i> , Daud.	65
Fig. 3.—	<i>CÆCILIA ALBIVENTRIS</i> , Daud.	65
Plate 35. Fig. 1.—	<i>HYDROPHIS FASCIATUS</i> , Russel ( <i>The Bengal Water Serpent</i> )	63
Fig. 2.—	<i>CÆCILIA BIVITTATA</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Blind Serpent or The Cæcilia of America</i> )	68
Plate 36. Fig. 1.—	<i>RANA PALUSTRIS</i> , Le Conte.	68
Fig. 2.—	<i>CERATOPHRIS GRANOSA</i> ( <i>The American Horned Frog</i> )	69
Fig. 3.—	<i>HYLA BICOLOR</i> , Daud. ( <i>The South American Two-coloured Tree Frog</i> )	69
Plate 37. Fig. 1.—	<i>BUFO VULGARIS</i> ( <i>The Common Toad</i> )	70
Fig. 2.—	<i>OXYRHINCHUS BICOLOR</i> , Val. ( <i>The Angular-muzzle Toad</i> ) In the collection of the French Museum	72
Fig. 3.—	<i>ENGYSTOMA MARMORATUM</i> ( <i>The Marbled Toad</i> )	72
Plate 38. Fig. 1.—	<i>SALAMANDRA ATRA</i> , Laurenti ( <i>The Black Salamander</i> ).	74
Fig. 2.—	<i>TRITON VITTATUS</i> , Valenc. ( <i>The Triton</i> ) In the collection of French Museum.	75
Fig. 3.—	<i>MONOPOMA GIGANTEA</i> , Barton ( <i>The Great Salamander of North America</i> )	76
Plate 39. Fig. 1.—	<i>AMPHIUMA MEANS</i> , Gard. and Harl. of the French Museum ( <i>The Two-toed Amphiuma</i> )	76
Fig. 2.—	<i>AMPHIUMA TRYDACTYLUM</i> ( <i>The Three-toed Amphiuma</i> )	76
Fig. 3.—	<i>AXOLOTL PISCIFORMIS</i> , Shaw ( <i>The Fish Serpent of Mexico</i> )	76
Fig. 4.—	<i>MENOBANCHUS LATERALIS</i> , Harl.	77
Plate 40. Fig. 1.—	<i>PROTEUS ANGUINUS</i> , Laur. ( <i>The Blind Proteus</i> )	77
Fig. 2.—	<i>SIREN STRIATA</i> , Le Conte ( <i>The Streaked Siren</i> )	78
Fig. 3.—	<i>SIREN INTERMEDIA</i> , Le Conte ( <i>The Intermediate Siren of Le Conte</i> )	77



## PISCES.

Plate 1. Fig. 1.—	<i>ETELIS CARBUNCULUS</i> ( <i>The Etelis</i> )	87
Fig. 2.—	<i>DIPLOPRION BIFASCIATUM</i> ( <i>The Bifasciate Diploprion</i> )	87
Fig. 3.—	Head of the <i>HURO NIGRICANS</i> ( <i>The Black Basse</i> )	87
Fig. 4.—	Head of the <i>NIPHON SPINOSUS</i> ( <i>The Spiny Nippon</i> )	87
Fig. 5.—	Head of the <i>ENOPLOSUS ARMATUS</i> ( <i>The Enoplosus or Armed Perch of Japan</i> )	87
Plate 2. Fig. 1.—	<i>PERCA ACUTA</i> , Cuv. and Val.	85
Fig. 2.—	<i>LATES NOBILIS</i> , Cuv. and Val.	86
Fig. 3.—	<i>CENTROPOMUS UNDECIMALIS</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Eleven-spined Centropomus</i> )	86



## PISCES.

Vol. II. Page

Plate 3. Fig. 1.—	APOGON TRIMACULATUS ( <i>The Mediterranean Apogon</i> )	87
Fig. 2.—	CHEILODIPTERUS ARABICUS ( <i>The Arabian Cheilodipterus</i> )	88
Fig. 3.—	AMBASSIS COMMERSONII ( <i>Commerson's Ambassus; or, The Dugol</i> )	88
Plate 4. Fig. 1.—	LUCIO-PERCA SANDRA, Cuv. ( <i>The Common Pike Perch</i> )	89
Fig. 2.—	LUCIO-PERCA AMERICANA ( <i>The American Perch</i> )	89
Fig. 3.—	HURO NIGRICANS, Cuv. ( <i>The Black Basse of the Huron</i> )	87
Plate 5. Fig. 1.—	LUCIO-PERCA VOLGENSIS, Pallas ( <i>The Russian Perch</i> )	89
Fig. 2.—	NIPHON SPINOSUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Spined Niphon</i> )	87
Fig. 3.—	ENOPLOSUS ARMATUS, Lacep. ( <i>The Armed Enoplosus</i> )	87
Plate 6. Fig. 1.—	SERRANUS ANTHIAS ( <i>The Spined Serranus</i> )	89
Fig. 2.—	SERRANUS CABRILLA, Nob. ( <i>The Common Serranus</i> )	89
Fig. 3.—	SERRANUS GIGAS, Nob. ( <i>The Merra of the Mediterranean</i> )	90
Plate 7. Fig. 1.—	SERRANUS PHAETON, Nob. ( <i>The Long-tailed Serranus</i> )	91
Fig. 2.—	SERRANUS FASCICULARIS, Nob. ( <i>The Banded Serranus</i> )	89
Fig. 3.—	SERRANUS OCULATUS, Nob. ( <i>The Large-eyed Serranus</i> )	90
Plate 8. Fig. 1.—	MESOPRION UNINOTATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The One-spotted Mesoprion</i> )	91
Fig. 2.—	MESOPRION CHRYSURUS, Nob. ( <i>The Golden-tailed Mesoprion</i> )	91
Fig. 3.—	DIACOPE RIVULATA, Nob. ( <i>The Banded Diacope</i> )	91
Plate 8. bis. Fig. 1.—	LABRAX MUGRONATUS, Cuv. and Val.	86
Fig. 2.—	LABRAX LUPUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Basse Perch</i> )	85
Fig. 3.—	SERRANUS SCRIBA, Cuv. ( <i>The Mediterranean Sea Perch</i> )	89
Plate 9. Fig. 1.—	STERNOPTYX DIAPHANA, Herm.	199
Fig. 2.—	STERNOPTYX OLFERUSII, Cuv.	199
Fig. 3.—	GYMNARCHUS SENEGALENSIS; or Niloticus, Cuv.	226
Plate 10. bis. Fig. 1.—	PLECTROPOMA LEOPARDINUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Leopard-spotted Plectropoma</i> )	91
Fig. 2.—	PLECTROPOMA PUELLA, Cuv. ( <i>The Beautiful Plectropoma</i> )	91
Fig. 3.—	SERRANUS ALTIVELIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Large-finned Serranus</i> )	91
Plate 11. Fig. 1.—	PENTACEROS CAPENSIS, Nob.	93
Fig. 2.—	GRYSTES SALMOIDES, Nob. ( <i>The Salmon-formed Growler</i> )	93
Fig. 3.—	CENTROPISTES NIGRICANS, Nob. ( <i>The American Black Bate, or Perch</i> )	93
Plate 12. Fig. 1.—	PERCA SERRATO-GRANULATA, Cuv. ( <i>The Granulated Perch</i> )	85
Fig. 2.—	GRAMMITES ORIENTALIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Oriental Grammist</i> )	86
Fig. 3.—	ASPRO VULGARIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Common Aspro</i> )	87
Fig. 4.—	Head of the LABRAX VULGARIS; Labrax lupus, Cuv. ( <i>The Basse Perch</i> )	85
Fig. 5.—	Head of the LATES NOBILIS, Cuv. ( <i>The American Pike</i> )	86
Plate 12. bis. Fig. 1.—	HELIASES INSOLATUS, Cuv.	114
Fig. 2.—	POMACENTRUS FASCIATUS	113
Fig. 3.—	GYPHISODON CELESTINUS	114
Plate 13. Fig. 1.—	CENTROPISTES AURORUBENS, Nob. ( <i>The Golden Red Perch</i> )	93
Fig. 2.—	GRYSTES MACQUARIENSIS ( <i>The Growler of New South Wales</i> )	93
Fig. 3.—	Head of the ACERINA VULGARIS ( <i>The Common Gremille</i> )	92
Fig. 4.—	Head of the POLYPRION CERNIUM ( <i>The Mediterranean Cernier</i> )	92

	PISCES.	Vol. II. Page
Plate 13.	Fig. 5.—HEAD of the RYPTICUS ARENATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Soap-wort</i> )	92
	Fig. 6.—FIN of the CIRRHITES FASCIATUS	93
Plate 13. bis.	Fig. 1.—DULES MARGINATUS, Nob. ( <i>The Bordered Doule</i> )	94
	Fig. 2.—DATNIA ARGENTEA	94
	Fig. 3.—THERAPON THERAPS, Cuv.	94
Plate 14.	Fig. 1.—APOGON REX MULLORUM, Cuv. ( <i>The Red Surmullet</i> )	88
	Fig. 2.—POMATOMUS TELESCOPIUM, Risso ( <i>The Telescope Pomatomus</i> )	88
	Fig. 3.—LUCIO-PERCA SANDRA, Cuv. ( <i>The Common Sandre</i> ). For another view, see plate 4. fig. 1.	89
	Fig. 4.—HEAD of the CHEILODIPTERUS ARABICUS, Cuv. and Val. ( <i>The Tabah of the Arabs</i> )	88
	Fig. 5.—HEAD of the AMBASSIS COMMERSONI, ( <i>The Dugol</i> )	88
Plate 14. bis.	Fig. 1.—DULES AURIGA, Nob.	94
	Fig. 2.—POMOTIS VULGARIS, Nob. ( <i>The Common Pomotis or American Pond Perch</i> )	93
	Fig. 3.—PRIACANTHUS JAPONICUS, Nob. ( <i>The Priacanth of Japan</i> )	94
Plate 15.	Fig. 1.—SERRANUS HEXAGONATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Hexagon Sea Perch</i> )	90
	Fig. 2.—MESOPRION AYA, Cuv. ( <i>The Garanha or Red Mesoprion</i> )	91
	Fig. 3.—HEAD of the PLECTROPOMUS PUELLA, Cuv.	91
	Fig. 4.—HEAD of the SERRANUS ANTHIUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Mediterranean Barber</i> )	90
	Fig. 5.—HEAD of the DIACOPE RIVULATA, Cuv. ( <i>The Coromandal Orati</i> )	91
Plate 16.	Fig. 1.—CENTRARCHUS SPAROIDES, Lacep.	94
	Fig. 2.—DULES RUPESTRIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Doule</i> )	94
	Fig. 3.—HEAD of the POMOTIS VULGARIS ( <i>The American Pond Perch</i> )	93
	Fig. 4.—HEAD of the PRIACANTHUS JAPONICUS, Nob. ( <i>The Priacanthus of Japan</i> )	94
Plate 16. bis.	Fig. 1.—PELOR FILAMENTOSUM, Cuv.	107
	Fig. 2.—PLATYCEPHALUS ASPER, Cuv. and Val.	105
	Fig. 3.—DACTYLOPTERUS ORIENTALIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Flying Gurnard</i> )	103
Plate 17.	Fig. 1.—THERAPON PUTA, Cuv. ( <i>The Therapon</i> )	94
	Fig. 2.—PELATES QUADRI-LINEATUS ( <i>The Four-lined Pelates</i> )	94
	Fig. 3.—TRICHODON STELLERI, Cuv. ( <i>The Trichodon</i> )	95
	Fig. 4.—HEAD of the HELOTES SEX-LINEATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Six-lined Helotes</i> )	95
Plate 17. ter.	Fig. 1.—HELOTES SEX-LINEATUS, Cuv.	95
	Fig. 2.—MYRIPRISTIS JAPONICUS, Cuv. and Val.	96
	Fig. 3.—HOLOCENTRUM HASTATUM.	96
Plate 18.	Fig. 1.—TRACHINUS ARANEUS Riss. ( <i>The Weever</i> )	97
	Fig. 2.—PERCIS CANCELATA, Cuv.	98
	Fig. 3.—URANOSCOPUS GUTTATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Star-gazer</i> )	97
	Fig. 4.—HEAD of the PINGUIPES BRASILIANS, Cuv.	97
	Fig. 5.—HEAD of the PERCOPHIS BRASILIANS, Cuv.	97
Plate 18. bis.	Fig. 1.—SILLAGO ERYTHRÆA,	95
	Fig. 2.—MYRIPRISTES SEYCHELLENSIS,	96
	Fig. 3.—BERYX DECACTYLUS,	96

## PISCES.

Vol. II. Page

2nd. Plate 18. bis. Fig. 1.—	PERCIS SEMI-FASCIATA, Cuv. and Val. ( <i>The Half-banded Percis</i> ).	97
Fig. 2.—	PERCOPHIS BRASILIANUS, ( <i>The Brazilian Percophis</i> )	97
Fig. 3.—	URANOSCOPUS INERMIS, Cuv. and Val. ( <i>The Un-armed Star-gazer</i> )	98
Plate 18. ter. Fig. 1.—	BERYX LINEATUS, Cuv. and Val.	96
Fig. 2.—	TRACHINUS RADIATUS, Cuv.	97
Fig. 3.—	PINGUIPES BRASILIANUS, Cuv.	97
Plate 19. Fig. 1.—	POLYNEMUS ENNEADACTYLUS, Vahl.	99
Fig. 2.—	SPYHRÆNA VULGARIS, Lin.	99
Fig. 3.—	PARALEPIS COREGONOIDES, Risso.	99
Fig. 4.—	UPENEUS LATEUS Cuv. and Val.	100
Fig. 5.—	Head of the MULLUS BARBATUS, Lin. ( <i>The Red Surmullet</i> )	100
Plate 19. bis. Fig. 1.—	POLYNEMUS QUADRI-FILIS ( <i>The Four-filimented Paradise Fish</i> )	99
Fig. 2.—	PARALEPIS SPHYRÆNOIDES, Risso	99
Fig. 3.—	SPHYRÆNA BARRACUDA, Cuv. and Val.	99
Plate 20. Fig. 1.—	Head of GADUS MORRHUA, Lin. ( <i>The Cod</i> )	209
Plate 20. bis. Fig. 1.—	SILLAGO DOMINA, Cuv.	95
Fig. 2.—	MULLUS BARBATUS, Lin. ( <i>The Red Surmullet</i> )	100
Fig. 3.—	UPENEUS VLAMINGII, Cuv. and Val.	100
Plate 21. bis. Fig. 1.—	AGRIOPUS VERRUCOSUS	107
Fig. 2.—	PELOR JAPONICUM	107
Fig. 3.—	SYNANCHIA EROSA, Cuv.	107
Plate 22. bis. Fig. 1.—	SCORPÆNA GRANDICORNIS	105
Fig. 2.—	BEMBRA JAPONICUS	105
Fig. 3.—	HEMILEPIDOTUS TILESII	104
Plate 23. Fig. 1.—	TRIGLA PÆCILOPTERA, Cuv. and Val.	101
Fig. 2.—	CEPHALACANTHUS SPINARELLA, Cuv.	103
Fig. 3.—	COTTUS POROSUS, Cuv.	103
Fig. 4.—	COTTUS OCTODECIM SPINOSUS, Cuv.	103
Plate 23. bis. Fig. 1.—	PRIONOTUS TRIBULUS, Cuv.	102
Fig. 2.—	TRIGLA LUCERNA, Brünn.	102
Fig. 3.—	PERISTEDION CATAPHRACTA, Lacep.	102
Plate 24. Fig. 1.—	ASPIDIPHORUS SEGALIENSIS, Cuv.; Agonus lævigatus, Tiles.	104
Fig. 2.—	Head of the ASPIDIPHORUS QUADRICORNIS, Cuv.	104
Fig. 3.—	HEMITRIPTERUS AMERICANUS, Cuv.	104
Fig. 4.—	HEMILEPIDOTUS TILESII, Cuv.	104
Fig. 5.—	Head of the PLATYCEPHALUS ASPER, Cuv.	105
Plate 24. bis. Fig. 1.—	TRIGLA PAPILIO, Cuv. ( <i>The Butterfly Gurnard</i> )	102
Fig. 2.—	COTTUS BUBALIS, Euphr. ( <i>The Bull Head</i> )	103
Fig. 3.—	OPLICHTHYS LANGSDORFII, Cuv. and Val., Hist. Nat. des Poissons, Vol. iv.	
Plate 24. ter. Fig. 1.—	SCIÆNA PAMA	109
Fig. 2.—	OTOLITHUS RUBER, Cuv.	109
Fig. 3.—	OTOLITHUS TÆROE, Cuv. and Vall.; or Lutjan de Cayenne, Lacep.	109

	PISCES.	Vol. II.	Page
Plate 25. Fig. 1.—	PLATYCEPHALUS GRANDISPINIS . . .	.	105
Fig. 2.—	SCORPÆNA NESOGALLICA, Cuv. . .	.	105
Fig. 3.—	TÆNIANOTUS TRIACANTHUS, Cuv. . .	.	105
2nd. Plate 25. Fig. 1.—	CHEILODACTYLUS ANTONII . . .	.	112
Fig. 2.—	AMPHIPRION CHRYSOGASTER . . .	.	113
Fig. 3.—	HELIASES FRENATUS . . .	.	114
Fig. 4.—	Head of the SCOLOPSIDES LYCOGENIS . . .	.	113
Fig. 5.—	Head of the PREMNAS SEMICINCTUS . . .	.	113
Fig. 6.—	Head of the DASYLLUS MARGINATUS . . .	.	114
Fig. 7.—	Head of the POMACENTRUS FASCIATUS . . .	.	113
Fig. 8.—	Head of the GLYPHISODON CÆLESTINUS . . .	.	114
Plate 25. bis. Fig. 1.—	SEBASTES NORVEGICUS, Cuv. . .	.	106
Fig. 2.—	BLEPSIAS VILLOSUS, Cuv. . .	.	106
Fig. 3.—	PTEROIS VOLITANS, Cuv. . .	.	106
Plate 25. ter. Fig. 1.—	OTOLITHUS GUATUCUPA, Marcg. . .	.	109
Fig. 2.—	ANCYLODON PARVIPINNIS, Cuv. and Val. . .	.	110
Fig. 3.—	CORVINA SEMILUCTUOSA, Cuv. . .	.	110
Plate 26. Fig. 1.—	SEBASTES VARIABILIS, Cuv. . .	.	106
Fig. 2.—	BLEPSIAS TRILOBUS, Cuv. . .	.	105
Fig. 3.—	APISTES MARMORATUS, Cuv. . .	.	107
2nd. Plate 26. Fig. 1.—	PAGELLUS CENTRODONTUS . . .	.	116
Fig. 2.—	BOOPS SALPA . . .	.	117
Fig. 3.—	Head and teeth of the SARGUS RONDELETHI ( <i>The Sargus of Rondelet</i> ) . . .	.	115
Fig. 4.—	Head and Dentition of the CHRYSOPHRYS AURATA, Lin. ( <i>The Golden Eye-brow</i> ) . . .	.	115
Fig. 5.—	Head and Dentition of the PAGELLUS ERYTHRINUS, Lin. ( <i>The Pagel</i> ) . . .	.	116
Plate 26. bis. Fig. 1.—	EQUES PUNCTATUS . . .	.	111
Fig. 2.—	BORIDIA GROSSIDENS, Cuv. and Val.* . .	.	111
Fig. 3.—	ELEGINUS MACLOVINUS, Cuv. and Val. † . .	.	111
Plate 26. ter. Fig. 1.—	HÆMULON QUADRILINEATUM, Cuv. and Val. . .	.	111
Fig. 2.—	HÆMULON HETERODON, Desm. . .	.	111
Fig. 3.—	PRISTIPOMA BILINEATUM, Cuv. . .	.	112
Plate 26. quar. Fig. 1.—	PREMNAS SEMICINCTUS . . .	.	113
Figs. 2, 3.—	The Brain of the SCIÆNA PAMA; Bola Pama, Buchanan . . .	.	109
Fig. 4.—	DASYLLUS MARGINATUS, Ehr. . .	.	114
Plate 27. Fig. 1.—	AGRIOPUS PERUVIANUS, Cuv. . .	.	107
Fig. 2.—	PELOR MACULATUM, Cuv. . .	.	107
Fig. 3.—	SYNANCEYA ELONGATA, Cuv. ‡ . .	.	107

\* A new species of *Sciænoides* with two dorsals, which possesses some of the characters of the *Corvina*, with the addition of numerous large teeth in both jaws.

† Another new species of *Sciænoides* with two dorsals, slightly different from the preceding, and not possessing those large teeth, which is their chief characteristic.

‡ A new species described by Cuvier and Vall. in the fourth volume of their *Ichthyology*.



## PISCES.

Vol. II. Page

Plate 27. ter. Fig. 1.—LOBOTES SOMNOLENTUS, Cuv.	. . .	112
Fig. 2.—DIAGRAMMA ORIENTALE, Cuv.	. . .	112
Fig. 3.—DIAGRAMMA CARVIFRONS, Cuv.	. . .	112
2nd. Plate 27. ter. Fig. 1.—GLYPHISODON KORUSCHI, Cuv.	. . .	114
Fig. 2.—AMPHIPRION LATICLAIVUS, Cuv.	. . .	113
Fig. 3.—AMPHIPRION TUNICATUS, Cuv.	. . .	113
Plate 27. quar. Fig. 1.—GASTEROSTEUS TRACHURUS, Cuv. and Val.	. . .	108
Fig. 2.—GASTEROSTEUS GYMNRUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Stickle-back</i> ).	. . .	108
Fig. 3.—GASTEROSTEUS NOVEBORACENSIS, Cuv. and Val.	. . .	108
Fig. 4.—GASTEROSTEUS LEIURUS, Cuv. and Val.	. . .	108
Plate 28. Fig. 1.—MONOCENTRIS JAPONICA, Cuv.	. . .	107
Fig. 2.—GASTEROSTEUS BRACHYCENTRUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Threes-spined Stickle-back</i> ).	. . .	108
Fig. 3.—OREOSOMA CONIFERUM, Cuv.	. . .	108
Plate 28. bis. Fig. 1.—LARIMUS BREVICEPS, Cuv. ( <i>The Larime</i> )*		

\* After all the groups that have been described, and which compose the regular series of Sciænoides with two dorsals, there still remains some fish of this family which escape all the characters assigned to any of them, and which, should each become the type of a peculiar group to which we ought to give a generic name, we will call them if you please anomalous Sciænas; but remembering that nature acknowledges nothing anomalous in what exists, and that there is no anomaly, but relatively to the incomplete abstractions of our mind, Cuvier has given the name of Larimus to some of these fish. They are Sciænoides with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet; the front of the cranium does not project forward, and the snout is very short; their preoperculum is slightly indented.

The *L. breviceps*, Cuv., resembles the *Corvina* in almost everything; but far from having the snout swelled and prominent, it has it flat and extremely short as in the *Barber*, (*Serranus anthias*); so that its eye, which is large, is in the anterior half of the length of the head; nevertheless, the jaws are cavernous, and there are no teeth in the palate. The length of the head measures nearly the fourth of the whole length, and the height of the body slightly exceeds the length of the head. The opening of the mouth descends backward; the openings of the nostril are all near the anterior edge of the eye. There is no pore to the lower jaw. The teeth are soft, on a very narrow band. The under orbital is not more distinguished than in the other Sciænas, and gives the same shelter to a part of the maxillary; all the head, except the lips and the maxillary, is scaly. There are scales even on the lower jaw, but not on the membrane of the gills, which are well cut, and have seven rays; of which the upper are flat, and the under very small. The preoperculum has the border wide and almost without any apparent indentations. The bone of the operculum terminates in two points, but concealed, obtuse, and so frail as scarcely to be felt. The first dorsal is triangular and is not half the height of the body; it has ten spiny rays disposed as usual. The second has one spiny and twenty-eight soft rays. The scales ascend between the rays, even to the half of its height. The pectorals are long and pointed; the ventrals wide, and almost equal to the pectorals in length. The anal less in length than in height, has only seven soft rays, but its second spine is strong as in the corvines. This fin is placed under the middle of the second dorsal, and much behind the anus, which is exactly between the anal and the ventrals, under the commencement of the second dorsal. The caudal is rhomboidal; it has a line of scales on its middle. The scales on the body are very large: there are about forty-five on a longitudinal line, and fifteen on a vertical. There are some between the bases of the dorsal and the anal. The lateral line is parallel to the back, and one third above, as in the greater part of the Sciænas. The

PISCES.		Vol. II. Page
Plate 28. bis. Fig. 2.—	LEPIPTERUS FRANCISCI, Cuv. ( <i>The Lepiptere of the Island of St. Francis</i> )*	111
Fig. 3.—	CORVINA OCELLATA, Cuv. ( <i>The Spotted Corvina</i> )	110
Fig. 4.—	Anatomical details of the Brain of the ANABAS SENNAL.	144
Fig. 5.—	Anatomical details of the Brain of the OPHICEPHALE.	146
2nd. Plate 28. bis. Fig. 1.—	POGONIAS FASCIATUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Banded Pogonias</i> )	110
Fig. 2.—	UMBRINA COROIDES, Cuv.	110
Fig. 3.—	MICROPOGON LINEATUS, Cuv.; <i>Umbrina fourneiri</i> , Desmar.	111

whole of this fish is silvered; its back, tinted with grey brown, has brownish oblique lines, which descend in advancing towards the tail; on the flank these lines become longitudinal; a little lower down they fade away; and there are none on the lower part. The membrane of the first dorsal is blackish, with a white triangular spot at its base in each interval of the rays. The individual from which our drawing was taken, is seven to eight inches in length. It was M. Delalande who brought the first Larimes to Europe from Brazils, but there have been recently several received from St. Domingo through M. Ricord. It is called in that island *silver-fish*, on account of its colour, which in its fresh state is as *brilliant* (according to our traveller) as that of the purest mercury. M. Ricord adds that this fish is a foot long, that its flesh is bad, and only eaten by the poor.

\* The name of *Lepipterus* designates *Sciænoides* with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet, prolonged snout, the front of the cranium rather concave, and the vertical fins of which, are very scaly. We know only one—the *Lepipterus Francisci*. This fish seems also to resemble the *Corvina*, by its soft teeth and its large anal spine: but it is a *Corvina* with the front of the cranium lengthened, and even a little concave; besides, the scales which cover its second dorsal, and its caudal, approximates it to the *Eques* and to the *Polynemes*. Its general appearance is similar to the *Otolithus toroe*, Cuv.; but, with a little attention, it is easily distinguished from it. It is a fish altogether of an elongated form, head long, front of the cranium rather concave. Its height is only the sixth of its length, and its head is almost the fourth; but its head is a third less in height than in length. The under orbital, covered by scales, which do not permit us to distinguish it from the cheek, forms a border, under which the upper jaw retires, as in the *Ombrina*; the mouth is very small, and it has very fine soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws only. All the opercular pieces are scaly, like the cranium and the snout. The preoperculum has some indentations slightly marked towards its angle, which is rounded. The bone of the operculum ends by a single flat point. The pectoral is moderate and pointed; the ventral proceeds a little further back than it, and passes it. The first dorsal rises in the middle of the pectoral; it has ten spiny rays, very weak and little elevated, the first of which is very short; the second dorsal has a spiny ray and thirty-three soft ones; it is nearly of equal height everywhere. The caudal is rounded. They are both completely scaly, so that even in the caudal it is difficult to count the rays. The anal only occupies a small space in length, under the middle of the second dorsal. It is twice as high as it is long. Its first spine is very short; the second, compressed and arched like a sabre, is wider and stronger than in any other *Sciæna*; there are afterwards seven soft rays and some scales between them. The scales of the body are smooth, fine, and slightly striated on the edges. There is one stout spine, rather free, but not scaly, formed by the coracoidien, in the middle of the pectoral. The lateral line is nearly parallel to the back, and marked by simple but continuous tubercles.

This fish is nineteen or twenty inches long, is entirely of silver colour, with very numerous oblique, grey, or bluish lines throughout its entire length. There is a continuation of brown lines in the intervals of the rays of the first dorsal, and brown dots on those of the second. The other fins have only spots. This is one of the numerous acquisitions to natural history, procured by M. Augustine St. Hilaire. He took it in the river of St. Francis, in Brazils.



## PISCES.

Vol. II. Page

3rd. Plate 28. bis. Fig. 1.—	MÆNA VOMERINA, Cuv. ; A new species from the Mediterranean.	. . . . .	118
Fig. 2.—	BOOPS VULGARIS, Cuv. . . . .	. . . . .	117
Fig. 3.—	APHAREUS CÆRULESCENS, Cuv.* . . . .	. . . . .	119
Fig. 4.—	A* fragment of the intermaxillary jaw of a <i>Daurades</i> , with the Molars detached; <i>Chrysophys auratus</i> , Cuv.	. . . . .	115
Fig. 5.—	The superior intermaxillary jaw of a <i>Sargus</i> . a. The incisors; b. The germ of an incisor tooth; c. The molars.	. . . . .	115
Plate 28. ter. Fig. 1.—	LATILUS DOLIATUS† . . . . .	. . . . .	112
Fig. 2.—	CHEILODACTYLUS ZONATUS, Cuv. . . . .	. . . . .	112
Fig. 3.—	MACQUARIA AUSTRALASIÆ,‡ Cuv. . . . .	. . . . .	112
2nd. Plate 28. ter. Fig. 1.—	APSILUS FUSCUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Brown Apsilus</i> )§ . . . . .	. . . . .	93
Fig. 2.—	CHÆTODON STRIGATUS, Langsd. . . . .	. . . . .	120
Fig. 3.—	CHÆTODON RETICULATUS . . . . .	. . . . .	120
Plate 28. quar. Fig. 1.—	CENTRARCHUS SPAROIDES; <i>Labrus sparoides</i> , Lacep. . . . .	. . . . .	94
Fig. 2.—	RYPTICUS ARENATUS, Cuv. and Val. . . . .	. . . . .	92
Fig. 3.—	CIRRHITES FASCIATUS ( <i>The Banded CirrHITE</i> ). A new species very nearly allied to the <i>CirrH. aprinus</i> .	. . . . .	93
2nd. Plate 28. quar. Fig. 1.—	TÆNIANOTUS TRIACANTHUS, Lacep. For another view, see pl. 25, fig. 3 . . . . .	. . . . .	105
Fig. 2.—	APISTUS TRACHINOIDES   . . . . .	. . . . .	136

\* Labre fourche et Caranxomore Sacrestin of Lacep. A fish of the family Menides but not classed by Cuvier; its place should be after the Gerries.

† A new species brought by MM. Quoy and Gaimard from the Isle of France. It is a neighbouring species to the *Cheilodactylus zonatus*.

‡ A new species discovered in Macquarie River, New Holland. It approaches closely to the *Latilus doliatus* and the *Coryphæne chinoise*, Lacep.

§ It is a new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard during their second voyage, and closely approximates to the *Grystes Macquariensis*.

|| This is one of the most remarkable among all the little *Apistes*. It was sent from Java by Messrs Kuhl and Van Hasselt. The three first thorny rays of its dorsal, placed on the neck, are so distant from the others, and the membrane that unites them to the rest of the fin is so low, that they form, it may be said, a distinct fin, so that at the first glance we are inclined to take the fish for a *Trachinus*; but we are quickly undeceived when we remark that the rays following are also thorny, on almost the whole length of the dorsal; in short its figure is nearly that of the *Scorpena scrofa*. The head resembles that of a *Scorpena*; the profile scarcely descending at all. The eyes of middling size, are separated by an interval of double their diameter; the lower jaw ascends obliquely to meet the other: there are soft teeth in the jaws, before the vomer, and in the palate; the orbit and the cranium have only slight bones without points. The under anterior orbital has two sharp points, of which the upper, rather longer than the other, does not go beyond the under part of the middle of the orbit. The great sub-orbital is only marked by some projecting wrinkles. The preoperculum is rounded, has a very short spine, followed by three small flat teeth; the operculum has two bones and two little points: there are only six rays to the gills, the membrane of which is much sloped. The first dorsal spine ascends above the edge of the preoperculum, and the two following proceed almost from the same points; the fourth is on the anterior third of the pectoral; the fifth and last on the anterior third of the anal; all are straight, very strong, and nearly uniform. The end of the dorsal is only composed of four branchial rays, of which the fourth is attached above the tail the whole of its length, without, however, quite extending to the caudal. The Anal has three spines, and also four branchial rays, of which the last attaches itself like that of the dorsal,

	PISCES.	Vol. II. Page
2nd. Plate 28. quar.	Fig. 3.— <i>APISTUS MONODACTYLUS</i> , Cuv. ; <i>Scorpræna monodactyla</i> , Bl. and Schn.	106
Plate 29.	Fig. 1.— <i>SCIÆNA AQUILLA</i> ; <i>S. umbra</i> , Cuv.	109
	Fig. 2.— <i>CORVINA FURCÆA</i> , Cuv.	110
	Fig. 3.— <i>JOHNIUS SENEGALENSIS</i> , Cuv.	110
	Fig. 4.—Head of the <i>OTOLITHUS RUBER</i> , Cuv.	109
	Fig. 5.—Head of the <i>ANCYLODON PARVIPINNIS</i> . A new species from the Coast of Cayenne.	110
	Fig. 6.—Head of the <i>UMBRINA COROIDES</i> . A new species from Brazil	110
	Fig. 7.—Head of the <i>POGONIAS FASCIATUS</i>	111
2nd. Plate 29.	Fig. 1.— <i>NOMEUS PERONII</i> ( <i>The Shepherd Fish</i> )	131
	Fig. 2.— <i>CARANX BOOPS</i> ( <i>The False Mackerel or Carungul</i> )	132
	Fig. 3.— <i>GALLUS ÆGYPTIACUS</i> ( <i>The Egyptian Gallus</i> )	133
Plate 29. bis.	Fig. 1.— <i>OTOLITHUS TÆROE</i> , Cuv.	109
	Fig. 2.— <i>OTOLITHUS GUATUCUPA</i> ; <i>Otolithus striatus</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Striped Otolithe</i> )	109
	Fig. 3.— <i>CORVINA LOBATA</i> , Cuv.	109
Plate 29. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>CHEILODACTYLUS CARPONENNIS</i> , Cuv.	112
	Fig. 2.— <i>SCOLOPSIDES LYCOGENIS</i> , Cuv.	113
	Fig. 3.— <i>DIAGRAMMA GATERINA</i> , Cuv.	112
2nd. Plate 29. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>CHÆTODON STRIGANGULUS</i> , Sol.	120
	Fig. 2.— <i>CHÆTODON LUNULA</i>	120
	Fig. 3.— <i>CHÆTODON EPHIPIUM</i> , Cuv.*	120
Plate 30.	Fig. 1.— <i>EQUES BALTEATUS</i>	111
	Fig. 2.— <i>LOBOTES ERATE</i>	112
	Fig. 3.—Head of the <i>HÆMULION HETERODON</i>	111
	Fig. 4.—Head of the <i>PRISTIPOMA BILINEATUM</i>	112
	Fig. 5.—Head of the <i>DIAGRAMMA ORIENTALE</i>	112
Plate 30. bis.	Fig. 1.— <i>LEIOSTOMUS HUMERALIS</i> , ; or <i>Johnius humeralis</i> , Cuv.	110
	Fig. 2.— <i>NEBRIS MICROPS</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Small-eyed Nebris</i> )†	110
	Fig. 3.— <i>CORVINA DENTEX</i> ( <i>The Many-tooth Corvina</i> )	110

but remains rather further from the caudal: the latter is rounded and composed of twelve entire rays, with some shorter ones above and below. The pectoral, very sharp, of less than a quarter of the total length, has twelve rays, all branched. The ventral composed as usual, and half attached, is one fourth shorter.

The body of this little fish when it begins to dry, shows some very small scales, as if absorbed in the skin; its epidermis forms very fine vertical wrinkles. The lateral line is straight, and on the upper fifth, is marked by oblique tubercles. The general colour appears to be a red brown, dotted with white on the sides of the head and under the jaw, which changes to a silvery white under the throat and breast. The dorsal is crossed almost vertically by four or five irregular blackish bands, among which are small grey lines. The anal has two or three of these bands and the same lines between them. There is one at the base of the caudal; on the rest of which are lines of brown dots, slightly marked on a white ground. The pectoral is also crossed by lines of dots or little brown spots; the ventral is whitish, and at the end black; sometimes it has also a blackish spot crosswise. The individual from which our figure is taken, measured two inches and a half long.

\* A new species found by M.M. Lesson and Garnot, near one of the Society Islands.

† A new species from the neighbourhood of Surinam, which differs in a few sim-

PISCES.		Vol. II. Page
2nd Plate 30. bis.	Fig. 1.— <i>SARGUS ANNULARIS</i> , Cuv. . . . .	115
	Fig. 2.— <i>SARGUS RHOMBOIDES</i> , Cuv. . . . .	115
	Fig. 3.— <i>CHARAX PUNTAZZO</i> , Cuv.; Sparus Puntazzo Gmelin, ( <i>The Common Puntazzo</i> ) . . . . .	115
Plate 30. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>ZANCLUS CORNUTUS</i> ; <i>Chætodon cornutus</i> , Lin. . . . .	121
	Fig. 2.— <i>HENIOCHUS MONOCEROS</i> , ( <i>The Coachman</i> ) . . . . .	121
2nd. Plate 30. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>CHRYSOPHRYS GIBBICEPS</i> , Cuv.* . . . .	115
	Fig. 2.— <i>CHRYSOPHRYS CRASSIROSTRIS</i> , Cuv.† . . . .	115
	Fig. 3.— <i>CHRYSOPHRYS AURATA</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Golden eye-brow</i> ) . . . . .	115
Plate 30. quar.	Fig. 1.— <i>SCATOPHAGUS ORNATUS</i> , Cuv.‡ . . . .	121
	Fig. 2.— <i>TAURICHTHYS VARIUS</i> , ( <i>The Horseman of India</i> ) . . . .	121
	Fig. 3.— <i>HOLACANTHUS TRIMACULATUS</i> , . . . . .	122

ple particulars from the *Corvina*. It forms the type of a new subdivision in the Ichthyology of our author.

\* This is a new species of *Dory*, brought from the Cape by M. Delalande, and is strikingly separated from the others, by the extreme elevation of the crest of the cranium. A very excellently preserved specimen of this fish, may be seen among the anatomical collection of the Royal College of Surgeons.

† Individuals of this species were taken in the Mediterranean on the coast of Corsica, near Ajaccio, by M. Payraudeau, and on the coasts of the Peloponesus by M. Bory St. Vincent. We find a figure of them also among some plates engraved in Spain, and which have not yet, we believe, been published; so that though more rare than the *Sparus Auratus*, Lin., it seems to inhabit the same parts. It is known by the thickness of its snout, as well as by the greater length of its body, its height being contained three times and a half in its length; the neck is much more elevated in proportion; the eyes are larger; the space between the eyes wider and projects more; the lower edge of the under orbital is more arched; the preoperculum more rounded; its border straighter, but equally bare. The interoperculum is much larger, and crosses under the throat with that of the opposite side; the jaws are much swelled; there are six large incisors, and four rows of grinders in the upper jaw, and three in the under; they are larger and wider apart; the ovalar tooth is more rounded; the dorsal is lower; the pectoral rather wider. The ventral rays are very strong, and extend themselves in the form of a large fan. The number of rays are as follows: D. 11—13; A. 3—11, C. 17; P. 15; V. 1—5. The scales are close, higher than wide; we have counted more than eighty, from the gill to the end of the tail; the lateral line is almost straight. The individual we saw, was nearly as fresh as when taken out of the water; the colour is deep blue on the back with bright gold reflexions; these reflexes proceeded from a golden streak traced on each scale. On the shoulder, and on the top of the operculum, is seen a large black spot. The front of the cranium is blue; the face is bluish, with copper reflexes. Between the eyes there is a crescent more arched than that of the common *Dory*, and of the most beautiful colour of polished gold. On each temple in front of the superscapular, is a very beautiful spot, as brilliant as the crescent. The under part of the orbit is also gilt, as well as the border of the preoperculum. The lower part of the operculum, and the lower jaw, are similar to the red of polished and brilliant copper; the fins appear bluish grey. The individual obtained near the coast of Corsica, was about eighteen inches long; that of the Morea only a foot, and yet its large oval tooth was already out. None of the authors, we have consulted, appear to have any knowledge of this beautiful *Dory*, which is equal to the other in the brilliancy of its colours.

‡ A new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard near Amboyna, and figured by Cuvier and Val., in their Ichthyology under this name. It forms part of a new subdivision, in which is embraced the *Chætodon tetracanthus* of Lacepede.

	PISCES.	Vol. II. Page
Plate 31. Fig. 1.—	SMARIS ALCEDO, Riss. ( <i>The Blue-spotted Picarel</i> )	118
Fig. 2.—	CÆSIO TILE, Cuv.	118
Fig. 3.—	Head of the MÆNA VOMERINA, Cuv. ( <i>Vomerine Mendole</i> )	118
	A new species from the Mediterranean	118
Fig. 4.—	Head of the GERRES PLUMIERI, Cuv.	119
Plate 31. bis. Fig. 1.—	PAGELLUS LITHOGNATHUS, Cuv. ; <i>Pagrus lithognathus</i>	116
Fig. 2.—	PAGELLUS ERYTHRINUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Pagel</i> )	116
Fig. 3.—	PAGELLUS CALAMUS, Cuv.	116
Plate 31. ter. Fig. 1.—	LETHRYNUS GENIVITTATUS, Cuv.	117
Fig. 2.—	CANTHARUS VULGARIS, Cuv.	117
Fig. 3.—	BOOPS VULGARIS, Cuv.	117
Plate 31. quar. Fig. 1.—	HOLACANTHUS SEMI-CIRCULATUS, Cuv.	122
Fig. 2.—	HOLACANTHUS LAMARCKII, Lacep.	122
Fig. 3.—	POMACANTHUS CINGULATUS, Cuv.	122
Plate 32. Fig. 1.—	CAÆTODON SETIFER, Cuv.	121
Fig. 2.—	EPHIPPIUS ORBIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Horseman</i> )	121
Fig. 3.—	Head of the EPHIPPUS LONGIROSTRIS,	121
Plate 32. bis. Fig. 1.—	DENTEX PERONII, Cuv. ( <i>Peron's Dentex</i> )	116
Fig. 2.—	DENTEX FILAMENTOSUS, Cuv.	116
Fig. 3.—	DENTEX VULGARIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Common Dentex</i> )	116
Plate 32. ter. Fig. 1.—	CHELMON LONGIROSTRIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Long-mouthed Chelmon</i> )	121
Fig. 2.—	ASPIDOPHORUS MONOPTERYGIUS ; <i>Cottus Monopterygius</i> , Bl. ( <i>The Aspidophorus with a single Dorsal</i> )	104
Fig. 3.—	APRION VIRESCENS, Cuv.*	104
2nd. Plate 32. ter. Fig. 1.—	SPIROBRANCHUS CAPENSIS, Cuv.	145
Fig. 2.—	TRICHOPIUS TRICHOPTERUS, Lacep.	145
Fig. 3.—	Anatomy of the Brain of the EPHIPPUS GIGAS, ( <i>The Gigantic Horseman</i> )	121
Fig. 4.—	Shoulder bone,	121
Figs. 5, 6.—	Interspinal and Anal bones of the EPHIPPUS GIGAS	121
Plate 32. quar. Fig. 1.—	ANABAS SCANDENS, Cuv. ; <i>Pereis scandens</i> , Dald.	144
Fig. 2.—	PSETTUS SEBÆ, Cuv.	122
Fig. 3.—	The Labyrinthal Organ of the OPHICEPHALUS STRIATUS, Bl.	146
Fig. 4.—	Anatomy of the Brain of the OSPHROMENUS GOURAMI, Lacep.	145
Plate 33. Fig. 1.—	HOLACANTHUS CILIARIS, Cuv.	122
Fig. 2.—	POMACANTHUS AUREUS, Cuv.	122
2nd. Plate 33. Fig. 1.—	SCOMBER SCOMBRUS, ( <i>The Common Mackerel</i> )	124
Fig. 2.—	THYNNUS VULGARIS, ( <i>The Tunny</i> )	125
Fig. 3.—	AUXIS PELEI, ( <i>The Auxis</i> )	126

\* This is a new species which combines several of the characteristics of the great family of Perches with a single dorsal, with many of the peculiarities of the Sparoides. It is fully described by Cuvier and Val., in their *Ichthyology*, vol. vi, p. 544, &c. Its place in this arrangement, is immediately after *Aspidophoræ*.



## PISCES.

Vol. II. Page

Fig. 4.—The mouth with the teeth of the <i>AUXIS</i> ,	. . .	126
Fig. 5.—The mouth of <i>PELAMYS SARDA</i> ,	. . .	126
Plate 33. bis. Fig. 1.— <i>PENTAPUS AUROLINEATUS</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Golden-striped Pentapode</i> )	. . .	117
Fig. 2.— <i>PENTAPUS POROSUS</i> , Cuv.	. . .	117
Fig. 3.— <i>LETHRYNUS ESCULENTUS</i> , Cuv.	. . .	117
Plate 33. ter. Fig. 1.— <i>OPHICEPHALUS LIMBATUS</i> ; or <i>Marginatus</i> , Cuv.	. . .	146
Fig. 2.— <i>OPHICEPHALUS STRIATUS</i> , Bl.	. . .	146
Fig. 3.— <i>OPHICEPHALUS GRANDINOSUS</i> , Cuv.	. . .	146
Plate 33. quar. Fig. 1.— <i>COLISA VULGARIS</i> ; <i>Trichopodus Colisa</i> , Buchanan	. . .	144
Fig. 2.— <i>MACROPODUS VENUSTUS</i> , Cuv. A new species,	. . .	144
Fig. 3.— <i>PLATAX GUTTULATUS</i> , Cuv.	. . .	122
Fig. 4.— <i>PLATAX PUNCTULATUS</i> , Cuv.	. . .	122
Plate 34. Fig. 1.— <i>PLATAX GAIMARDI</i> , Cuv.; a new species found by M. Gaimard, near New Guinea,	. . .	122
Fig. 2.— <i>PSETTUS RHOMBEUS</i> , Cuv.	. . .	122
Plate 34. bis. Fig. 1.— <i>EPHIPPIUS GORENSIS</i> , Cuv. A new species nearly allied to the <i>Gigas</i>	. . .	121
Fig. 2.— <i>DREPANE PUNCTATA</i> , Cuv.; <i>Chætodon punctata</i> , Lin.	. . .	121
Fig. 3.—Head of the <i>SPIROBRANCHE</i> ,	. . .	145
Fig. 4.—Head of the <i>MACROPODE</i> ,	. . .	144
Fig. 5.—Head of the Common <i>COLISA</i> ; <i>Trichopodus Colisa</i> , Buchanan,	. . .	144
Plate 34. ter. Fig. 1.— <i>THYNNUS PELAMYS</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Tropical Bonita</i> , or <i>Ray-bellied Tunny</i> )	. . .	125
Fig. 2.— <i>PELAMIS SARDA</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Common Pelamis</i> )	. . .	126
Fig. 2 a.—Dentition of the <i>PELAMIS SARDA</i> ,	. . .	125
Fig. 3.— <i>THYNNUS THUNNINA</i> , Nob. ( <i>The Thonine</i> )	. . .	125
Fig. 4.—Head of the <i>XIPHIAS GLADIUS</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Sword-fish</i> ) a young subject	. . .	127
Fig. 5.—The same as fig. 4., but taken from a full grown Fish,	. . .	127
Plate 34. quar. Fig. 1.— <i>PIMELEPTERUS BOSCHII</i> , Lacep. ( <i>The Fat-fin</i> )	. . .	123
Fig. 2.— <i>POLYACANTHUS HASSELTII</i> , Cuv. A new species discovered by Van Hasselt, on the coast of Java.	. . .	144
Fig. 3.— <i>BRAMA RAIL</i> , Bl. and Schn. ( <i>The Sea Bream</i> )	. . .	123
Plate 35. Fig. 1.— <i>PIMELEPTERUS ALTIPINNIS</i> ,*	. . .	123
Fig. 2.— <i>DIPTERODON CAPENSIS</i> , ( <i>The Cape Dipterodon</i> )	. . .	123
Fig. 3.—Head of the <i>PIMELEPTERUS BOSCHII</i> ; <i>Pimeleptere bosquier</i> , Lacep.	. . .	123
Plate 35, bis. Fig. 1.— <i>THYRSITES ATUN</i> , Cuv.; <i>Scomber atun</i> , Euph. and Lacep.	. . .	127
Fig. 2.— <i>CYBIUM TRITOR</i> , Cuv. A new species which approaches near to the <i>Cybius Commersoni</i> ,	. . .	127
Fig. 3.— <i>THYRSITES LEPIDOPOIDES</i> . A new species from the coast of Brazils	. . .	127

\* A new species discovered by MM. Quoy and Gaimard, near the coast of New Guinea, which is remarkable for the height of the spines of the dorsal and anal fins; in other respects it is similar to the *P. Boschii*.

PISCES.		Vol. II.	Page
Plate 35. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>GEMPYLUS PROMETHEUS</i> , Cuv.	.	127
	Fig. 2.— <i>LEPIDOPUS ARGYREUS</i> , Cuv.	.	127
	Fig. 3.— <i>GEMPYLUS COLUBER</i> , Cuv.	.	127
Plate 35. quar.	Fig. 1.— <i>HELOSTOMA TEMMINCKII</i> , Cuv.	.	144
	Fig. 2.— <i>PEMPHERIS TAITENSIS</i> , Cuv.	.	124
	Fig. 2.— <i>TOXOTES JACULATOR</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The Archer Fish</i> )	.	125
Plate 36.	Fig. 1.— <i>BRAMA RAIL</i> , Bl. ( <i>The Sea Bream</i> ). For another view, see Pl. 34. quar. fig. 3.	.	123
	Fig. 2.— <i>PEMPHERIS MEXICANA</i> , Cuv.	.	123
	Fig. 3.— <i>TOXOTES JACULATOR</i> , Sch. ( <i>The Archer Fish</i> ). For another view, see Pl. 35. quar. fig. 3.	.	125
Plate 36. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>GERRES PLUMIERI</i> . A new species discovered in the Atlantic, by Plumier.	.	119
	Fig. 2.— <i>CÆSIO ERYTHROGASTER</i> ,*	.	118
	Fig. 3.— <i>SMARIS CHRYSSELIS</i> ,†	.	118
Plate 37. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>ELACATE ATLANTICA</i> ; <i>Centronotus spinosus</i> , Mitchell	.	129
	Fig. 2.— <i>LICHIA GLAYCOS</i> ; or, <i>L. gluaca</i> , Cuv.	.	129
	Fig. 3.— <i>LICHIA VADIGO</i> , Rondel	.	129
Plate 37. quar.	Fig. 1.— <i>THYNNUS ALALONGA</i> , ( <i>The Germon</i> )	.	125
	Fig. 2.— <i>THYNNUS BRACHYPTERUS</i> , Cuv.	.	125
	Fig. 3.— <i>TAYNNUS BREVIPINNIS</i> ,‡	.	125
Plate 38.	Fig. 1.— <i>CYBIUM LINEOLATUM</i> , Cuv. ( <i>The long Tassard</i> )	.	126
	Fig. 2.— <i>THYRSITES CHILENSIS</i> , ( <i>The White Thyrsites</i> )	.	127
	Fig. 3.— <i>GEMPYLUS PROMETHEUS</i> , ( <i>The Gempyle</i> )§. For another view, see Pl. 35. ter. fig. 1.	.	127
Plate 38. bis.	Fig. 1.— <i>OLISTUS MALABARICUS</i> , Cuv. and Val.	.	133
	Fig. 2.— <i>SCYRIS INDICA</i> , Cuv. and Val.	.	133
Plate 38. ter.	Fig. 1.— <i>APOLECTUS STROMATEUS</i> , Cuv.	.	129
	Fig. 2.— <i>CHORINEMUS SANCTI PETRI</i> , Cuv.¶	.	129

\* A new species discovered by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, in the Indian Ocean. It is very similar to the *C. smar*, but not the same.

† Another species, which has been found in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sicily.

‡ The Mediterranean produces this new species of Tunny, which resembles the common one in every respect, except that the pectorals are much shorter.

§ A new species found near St. Helena, by MM. Quoy and Gaimard. It approaches closely to the *G. serpens* of Cuvier.

|| A small fish, specimens of which have been brought from Pondicherry by M. Sonnerat, and from the coast of Java by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, which very much resembles a *Trichinotus*; except that the ventrals are attached to the under part of the throat, a circumstance which Cuvier, in his work on fishes, has thought sufficient to rank it as the type of a distinct genera. Its place should, therefore, be immediately after the *Trichinotus*, page 129.

¶ M. de Lacepede has called by the name of *Scomberoides*, those *Lichia* resembling the rest in the greater part of their organs; but of which the rays of the second dorsal or of the anal are either entirely detached, or united by a membrane so fragile, that it often entirely disappears; and they seem to form false fins, like those we have observed in the Mackerel and Tunnies. Not being able to retain the name of *Scomberoides*, since it would be so similar to that of the family, Cuvier has affixed to them, that of *Chorinemus*; one of which, the—*C. Sancti Petri*, a beautiful and large fish, was brought by M. Dussumier from the coast of Malabar, and is remarkable by a double range of spots on each flank. Its height is the



PISCES.		Vol. II. Page
Plate 38. ter. Fig. 3.—	TRACHINOTUS PAMPANUS, Cuv.*	129
Pate 38. quar. Fig. 1.—	TETRAPTERUS INDICUS, Cuv.	128
	Fig. 2.—Skeleton of the TETRAPTERUS BELONE, Ra.	128
Plate 39. Fig. 1.—	XIPHIAS GLADIUS, Lin. ( <i>The Common Sword-Fish</i> )	127
	Fig. 2.—Same Fish, but of a younger age,	127
	Fig. 3.—TETRAPTURUS BELONE, Raf.	128
	Fig. 4.—HISTIOPHORUS PULCHELLUS.	128
Plate 39. ter. Fig. 1.—	RHYNCHICTYS PELAMIDIS, Cuv.†	94
	Fig. 2.—NANDUS MARMORATUS, Cuv.‡	94
	Fig. 3.—SCOMBER COLIAS, Gm. ( <i>The Mediterranean Mackerel</i> )	125
Plate 40. Fig. 1.—	NAUCRATES INDICUS. A new species, which approaches closely to the <i>Scomber ductor</i> , Lin.	129
	Fig. 2.—MASTACEMBELUS MACULATUS. It is <i>Rhynchobdella maculata</i> Reinwardt.	130
	Fig. 3.—SERIOLA RIVOLII §	130
	Fig. 4.—Head of the ELACATE ATLANTICA; <i>Centronotus spinosus</i> , Mitchell	129
	Fig. 5.—Head of the RHYNCHOBDELLA ARAL	130
	Fig. 6.—Head of the MASTACEMBELUS ARMATUS; <i>Macrognathus armatus</i> , Lacep.	130
	Fig. 7.—Head of the NOTACANTHUS NASUS, Bl.	130
Plate 40. bis. Fig. 1.—	BOVICTUS DIACANTHUS, Cuv.	94

fifth of its length, its thickness one-third of its height. Its head one-fourth less high than long, is a fifth of the total length.

\* A new species found near Brazils, and other parts of South America.

† It is to the researches of M. Dussumier, that we owe the knowledge of this singular little fish, which he found in the stomach of a Tropical Bonita in the Indian sea. It belongs to the group of Perches with eight rays to the gills and to the ventrals, consequently it is near the *Holocentri*; but it constitutes a new genus, known by a prolongation of the carina of the cranium in a point which advances beyond its mouth, almost the same as in the *Lepidoleprus*. The preoperculum has a projecting spine towards its angle; but the angle of the operculum has only very short spines, as in the *Myripristis*. We as yet only know one single species of this genus, which we have named *Rhynchichtys pelamidis*.

‡ There must be added to the division of *Percoides* with a single dorsal and six branchial rays, a fish very common in the lakes of Bengal; it is the *Coius nandus* of Buchanan. The description given by this author, however, leaves us too many doubts to be able to fix with correctness the place of this species; but M. Dussumier, to whom science is so much indebted, has recently brought to Europe a *nandus* as fresh as if it were just out of the water; which enables us to give a detailed and exact description of it. This fish we shall now make the type of a genus, to follow immediately after the *Doules*, p. 94. It is characterised by a very protractile mouth, furnished with fine short soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws, the palate and vomer. The preoperculum and interoperculum have their edges finely indented. The spine of the operculum is so small that it is difficult to perceive it. The protractibility of the upper jaw of this fish gives it an appearance quite different from the *Doules*, and makes it more resemble a *Mendole* with a shortened body. This affinity is increased, as the *Mendoles*, like this fish, have some teeth in the palate, but fewer in number, and very few in the vomer. However the *Nandus* cannot be placed in the family of the *Menides*, on account of the indentations of the operculum. We know but one kind of them—the *Nandus marmoratus*.

§ A species which approaches closely the *Seriola cosmopolita* of Cuvier. It was presented to the Cabinet Du Roi by the Duke of Rivoli.

|| We sought for a long time to know what the jugular fish could be, figured in the

	PISCES.	Vol. II. Page
Plate 40. bis. Fig. 2.—	APHRITIS URVILLII, Cuv.*	94
	Fig. 3.—APLODACTYLUS PUNCTATUS, Cuv.†	94
Plate 41. bis. Fig. 1.—	NOTACANTHUS NASUS, Bl.	130
	Fig. 2.—MASTACEMBELUS ARMATUS, Cuv.; Macrogna- tus, Lacep.	130
	Fig. 3.—RHYNCHOBELLA ARAL, Cuv.	130

twelfth volume of the Linnæan transactions by Captain Carmichael, under the name of *Callionymus diacanthus*, for it was easy to perceive that it was not a *Callionymus*. We have been fortunate enough to find it among the species collected at Valparaiso, from Chili, by M. d'Orbigny. It is a particular genus, near the *Trachinus*, having like them teeth as the pile on velvet in the jaws, in the palate and on the vomer, but is distinguished not only from the *Trachinus*, but also from all the other jugular *Percoides*, the *Percophis* excepted, by the seven rays of its branchiostegal membrane. The colour appears to have been blackish. The length of the individual is eight inches, the caudal not included. Captain Carmichael says his fish had the body olive colour marbled with greenish spots, and marked with white dots, and the iris of the eye brown. On his figure (pl. 26. vol. 12.) of the Linnæan transactions, twenty two rays are marked to the second dorsal; but in the text the author only enumerates twenty rays. The characters of the penultimate and antepenultimate rays prolonged from the anal, is well expressed in the figure that we quote.

\* Cuvier found in the lot of fishes brought to Europe by Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard three small *Percoides* with jugular ventrals, originally from the soft waters of Van Dieman's land, which are all three of the same species, but which must become the type of a new genus, near that of the *Percophis*. (p. 94.) The name of *Aphritis* has been given to the genus, and that of *Aphritis Urvillii* to the species figured by us.

This species has a cylindric body, of which the diameter, in front of the anus, is the sixth of the total length; the colour is reddish, shaded, and marbled with greenish brown on the back. The fins are transparent. On the two dorsals, and on the caudal, we see two or three rows of small red dots.

† This fish forms a new genus of the family of *Percoides* with six branchial rays, and free rays to the pectorals, consequently near the *Cirrhitæ*; but it is easily distinguished from them, by the form of the teeth, which resemble those of the *Crenidens* Forsk., of the family of *Sparoides*. We give to this genus, the name of *Aplodactylus*, to recall the simple form of some of the pectoral rays, and to the species we have figured that of *Aplodactylus punctatus*. Its height measures the fourth of its total length. The thickness is contained twice and a half in the height; the snout is obtuse and rounded. The line of the profile of the head, ascends by an arched curve, sustained even to the occiput, from whence it rises, and ascends obliquely, following an almost straight direction, even to the base of the dorsal. The curve of the back is slight; that of the belly is rather more so. The height of the tail is only the third of that of the body, measured perpendicularly from the ventrals. The head is short, and swelled in front. It has its length contained four times and four-fifths in that of the body. Its height from the neck downward, is a fifth less than its length. The eyes, of moderate size, are on the first half of the head, and placed in the upper part of the cheek, without, however, the circle of the orbit encroaching on the line of the profile.

The scales are very small; there are more than a hundred and twenty between the gill and the caudal—seen separately, and through a magnifying glass, each of them presents a square surface, finely striated on the sides, and of which the radical edge is finely indented. The lateral line is traced beneath the third of the height, and forms slight undulations. On a white ground, brownish towards the back, the body is spotted with an infinite number of little blackish dots, equally spread over the fins, which are darker than those on the back.

M. Gay has likewise observed this fish; for we have found a coloured drawing of it among the drawings of this naturalist, which leads us to hope that the species is not very rare, and that we may receive other individuals.

## PISCES.

Vol. II. Page

Plate 42. Fig. 1.—ZEUS FABER, Lin. ( <i>The Common Dory</i> )	133
Fig. 2.—CARANX GUTTATUS, Retz. ( <i>The Moon Fish of Lacepede</i> )	134
Fig. 3.—STROMATEUS FIATOLA, Lin. ( <i>The Mediterranean Pomfret</i> )	135
Plate 42. bis. Fig. 1.—ARGYREYOSUS VOMER, Lacep. ; Zeus vomer, Lin.	133
Fig. 2.—CARANX TRACHURUS, Lacep. ; Scomber trachurus, Lin.	131
Fig. 3.—CARANX CHRYSOPHRYS, Cuv. A new species.	132
Plate 42. ter. Fig. 1.—BLEPHARIS SUTOR, Cuv. ( <i>The Cordonnier of Martinique</i> )	133
Fig. 2.—GALLICHTYS MAJOR. A new species of Gallus nearly allied to the Zeus gallus, Lin.	133
Plate 43. Fig. 1.—CORYPHÆNA AZORICA, Cuv. and Val.	137
Fig. 2.—PTERACLIS TRICHIPTERUS, Cuv. and Val.	139
Plate 44. Fig. 1.—GYMNETRUS FALX, Cuv.	139
Plate 45. Fig. 1.—SIGANUS DOLIATUS, Cuv. and Val.	142
Fig. 2.—ACANTHURUS DELISIANUS	142
Fig. 3.—NASEUS LONGICORNIS	142
Plate 46. Fig. 1.—ANABAS TESTUDINEUS, Bl. ( <i>The Tree Climber</i> )	145
Fig. 2.—POLYACANTHUS COLISA, Ham.	144
Fig. 3.—OPHICEPHALUS SERPENTINUS. A new species found by Dr. Finlayson, near the coast of Siam	146
Plate 47. Fig. 1.—MUGIL CEPHALUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Common Mullet</i> )	146
Fig. 2.—TETRAGONURUS CUVIERI, Risso.	148
Fig. 3.—ATHERINA PRESBYTER, Cuv.	149
Plate 48. Fig. 1.—BLENNIUS PALMICORNIS, Cuv.	150
Fig. 2.—CLINUS PECTINIFER	151
Fig. 3.—ZOARCES BLENNOIDES	152
Plate 49. Fig. 1.—GOBIUS CAPITO, Cuv. ( <i>The Great Goby or Sea Gudgeon</i> )	153
Fig. 2.—GOBIOIDES BROUSSONNETII, Lacep. ( <i>The great Gobioides of Broussonnet</i> )	154
Fig. 3.—PERIOPHTALMUS FREYCINETII	154
Plate 50. Fig. 1.—ELEOTRIS DORMITATRIX, Cuv. ( <i>The Sleeper</i> )	155
Fig. 2.—CALLIONYMUS FASCIATUS, Cuv. and Val. ( <i>The Fasciated Callionymus</i> ). A new species.	156
Fig. 3.—CHIRUS DECAGRAMMUS, Pall. ( <i>The Ten-striped Chirus</i> )	157
Plate 51. Fig. 1.—LOPHIUS PISCATORIUS, Lin. ( <i>The Common Angler, or Frog-Fish</i> )	158
Fig. 2.—ANTENNARIUS NESOGALLICUS. A new species.	159
Fig. 3.—BATRACHUS SURINAMENSIS, Bl.	160
Plate 52. Fig. 1.—LABRUS VITTATUS, Quoy and Gaym. A new species.	161
Fig. 2.—JULIS TRIMACULATA, Quoy and Gaym. A new species.	162
Fig. 3.—CRENILABRUS CHABROLII, Less. A new species.	163
Plate 53. Fig. 1.—CHROMIS NILOTICA, Cuv. ( <i>The Egyptian Coracinus</i> )	165
Fig. 2.—MALACANTHUS FURCATUS, Cuv. A new species.	166
Fig. 3.—SCARUS CREIICUS, Aldrov. and Cuv. ( <i>The Parrot-Fish</i> )	167
Plate 54. Fig. 1.—EPIBULUS INSIDIATOR, Pall.	164
Fig. 2.—GOMPHOSUS VIRIDIS, Cuv.	164
Fig. 3.—XIRICHTHYS CYANIROSTRIS, Cuv. A new species	165

	PISCES.	Vol. II. Page
Plate 55. Fig. 1.—	FISTULARIA TABACARIA, Bl. ( <i>The Tobacco-pipe Fish</i> , also called <i>Flute-mouth</i> )	. 168
Fig. 2.—	CENTRISCUS SCOLOPAX, Lin. ( <i>The Sea-Snipe</i> )	. 169
Fig. 3.—	AMPHISILE SCUTATUS, Lin. ( <i>The Shielded Sea-Snip</i> )	. 169
Plate 56. Fig. 1.—	CYPRINUS AMARAS, ( <i>The Amorous Carp</i> )	. 171
Fig. 2.—	GOBIO VULGARIS, ( <i>The Common Gudgeon</i> )	. 172
Fig. 3.—	LABEO NILOTICUS, Geoff. ( <i>The Mullet of the Nile</i> )	. 173
Plate 57. Fig. 1.—	LEUCISCUS IDUS, Bloch. ( <i>The Albe, commonly called the White Fish</i> )	. 173
Fig. 2.—	COBITIS BARBATULA, Lin. ( <i>The Common Bearded Loach</i> )	. 175
Fig. 3.—	PECILIA UNIPUNCTATA, Val. ( <i>The One-dotted Pæcilia</i> )	. 176
Plate 58. Fig. 1.—	LEBIAS FASCIATA, Val. ( <i>The Fasciated Lebias</i> )	. 176
Fig. 2.—	FUNDULUS BRASILIENSIS, Val. ( <i>The Fundule of Brazil</i> )	. 176
Fig. 3.—	CYPRINODON FLAVULUS, Val.	. 177
Fig. 4.—	Anatomical details of the FUNDULUS FASCIATUS, Val. ( <i>The Fasciated Fundule</i> )	. 176
Fig. 5.—	Dentition of the LEBIAS RHOMBOIDALIS, Val. ( <i>The Rhomboid Lebias</i> )	. 176
Plate 59. Fig. 1.—	ESOX LUCIUS, Lin. ( <i>The Common Pike</i> )	. 177
Fig. 2.—	MICROSTOMA MEDITERRANEA, Risso ( <i>The Mediterranean Microstoma</i> )	. 178
Fig. 3.—	STOMIAS BARBATUS, Risso ( <i>The Barbed Stomias</i> )	. 178
Plate 60. Fig. 1.—	SALANX FUSCUS, Cuv. and Val.	. 179
Fig. 2.—	SCOMBRESOX SAURUS, Bl.	. 180
Fig. 3.—	EXOCETUS ACUTUS, ( <i>The Sharp-snouted Flying-Fish</i> ). A new species	. 180
Plate 61. Fig. 1.—	MORMYRUS OXYRHINCHUS, Geoff. Cuv. ( <i>The True Mormyrus oxyrhynchus of the Ancient Egyptians</i> )	. 182
Fig. 2.—	SCHILBE MYSTUS, Geoff. ( <i>The Silure of the Nile</i> )	. 183
Fig. 3.—	SYNODONTIS SCHEILAN, Geoff. ( <i>The Schal of Egypt</i> )	. 185
Plate 62. Fig. 1.—	BAYARD FITILE, Cuv. and Val. A new species	. 185
Fig. 2.—	DORAS DORSALIS, Cuv. and Val. A new species	. 186
Fig. 3.—	HETEROBRANCHUS PUNCTATA, Cuv. and Val. A new species	. 186
Plate 63. Fig. 1.—	PORCUS BAYAD, Geoff. and Cuv.	. 184
Fig. 2.—	Mouth of the PIMELODES BLOCHII, Cuv. and Val.	. 185
Fig. 3.—	PLOTOSUS ALBILABRIS, Cuv. and Val. A new species	. 187
Fig. 4.—	CALLICHTHYS LONGIFILIS, Cuv. and Val.	. 187
Plate 64. Fig. 1.—	ASPREDO OCTOCIURUS, Cuv. A new species	. 188
Fig. 2.—	HYPOSTOMUS PLEIDTOMUS, Cuv.	. 189
Fig. 3.—	LORICARIA CATAPHRACTA, Lin.	. 189
Plate 65. Fig. 1.—	SALMO FARIO, Lin. ( <i>The Common Trout</i> )	. 191
Fig. 2.—	MALLOTUS GRÆLANDICUS, Bl. Cuv. ( <i>The Capelan</i> )	. 192
Fig. 3.—	COREGONUS OXYRHINCHUS, Lin. Cuv. ( <i>The Laveretti</i> )	. 193
Plate 66. Fig. 1.—	MYLETES HASSELQUISTII, Cuv. ( <i>The Salmon of the Nile</i> )	. 196
Fig. 2.—	CURIMATA GILBERTII, Quoy. and Gayn.	. 194
Fig. 3.—	SAURUS MEDITERRANEUS, Cuv. ( <i>The Mediterranean Saurus</i> )	. 197
Plate 67. Fig. 1.—	CLUPEA HARENGUS, Lin. ( <i>The Common Herring</i> )	. 200
Fig. 2.—	GNATHOLOBUS MUCRONATUS, Lacep.; or <i>Odontognathe aiguillonné</i>	. 202



## PISCES.

Vol. II. Page

Plate 67. Fig. 3.—	PRISTIGASTER AMERICANUS, Cuv. and Val. ( <i>The American Pristigaster</i> )	. . . . .	203
Plate 68. Fig. 1.—	AMIA CALVA, Lin. ( <i>The Amia</i> )	. . . . .	206
Fig. 2.—	LEPISOSTEUS OSSEUS, Lin. ( <i>The Lepisosteus</i> )	. . . . .	207
Fig. 3.—	POLYPTERUS BICHR, Geoff. ( <i>The Birchir</i> )	. . . . .	208
Plate 69. Fig. 1.—	MEGALOPS CYPRINOIDES, Bl. ( <i>The Great Megalope</i> )	. . . . .	204
Fig. 2.—	CHIROCENTRUS DENTEX, Schn. ( <i>The Many-toothed Chirocentrus</i> )	. . . . .	204
Fig. 3.—	ERYTHRINUS MALABARICUS, Bl. ( <i>The Erythrin of Malabar</i> )	. . . . .	206
Plate 70. Fig. 1.—	GADUS MERLANGUS, Lin. ( <i>The Whiting</i> )	. . . . .	210
Fig. 2.—	LOTA VULGARIS ( <i>The Common Ling</i> )	. . . . .	210
Fig. 3.—	LEPIDOLEPRUS CÆLORHYNCHUS, Risso,	. . . . .	212
Plate 71. Fig. 1.—	PLATESSA LIMANDA, Lin. ( <i>The Dab</i> )	. . . . .	214
Fig. 2.—	RHOMBUS; <i>Platessa rhombus</i> , Lin. ( <i>The Barbuë or oval Turbot</i> )	. . . . .	215
Fig. 3.—	ACHIRUS MARMORATUS, Lacep. ( <i>The Marbled Achirus</i> )	. . . . .	217
Plate 72. Fig. 1.—	LEPADOGASTER GOUAN, Lacep.	. . . . .	217
Fig. 2.—	CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS, Lin. ( <i>The Lump Sucker</i> )	. . . . .	218
Fig. 3.—	ECHENEIS REMORA, Lin. ( <i>The Remora</i> )	. . . . .	219
Plate 73. Fig. 1.—	MURÆNA ANGUILLA, Lin. ( <i>The Common Eel</i> )	. . . . .	221
Fig. 2.—	GYMNOTUS ELECTRICUS, Lin. ( <i>The Gymnotus, also called the Electrical Eel</i> )	. . . . .	225
Plate 74. Fig. 1.—	OPHIDIUM BARBATUM, Bl. ( <i>The Common Donzelle</i> )	. . . . .	227
Fig. 2.—	AMMODYTES TOBIANUS, Bl. ( <i>The Lancon</i> )	. . . . .	227
Fig. 3.—	AMMODYTES LANCEA, Penn. ( <i>The Equille</i> )	. . . . .	228
Plate 75. Fig. 1.—	SYNGNATHUS VIRIDIS, Risso ( <i>The Green Sea Eel</i> )	. . . . .	229
Fig. 2.—	HIPPOCAMPUS BREVIROSTRIS, Cuv. ( <i>The Short-snouted Sea Horse</i> )	. . . . .	229
Fig. 3.—	PEGASUS DRACO, Lin.	. . . . .	230
Plate 76. Fig. 1.—	TRIODON BURSARIUS, Reinw.	. . . . .	231
Fig. 2.—	BALISTES RECTANGULUS, Schn. ( <i>The File-Fish</i> )	. . . . .	235
Fig. 3.—	OSTRACION TRIQUETER, Bl.	. . . . .	237
Plate 77. Fig. 1.—	ACIPENSER STURIO, Lin. ( <i>The Common Sturgeon</i> )	. . . . .	239
Fig. 2.—	SPATULARIA SPATULA, Maud.	. . . . .	240
Fig. 3.—	CALLORHYNCHUS ANTARCTICUS, Lin. ( <i>The Antarctic Chimæra</i> ).	. . . . .	241
Plate 78. Fig. 1.—	SCYLLIUM MALAISIANUM, Lesson.	. . . . .	243
Fig. 2.—	SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, Lin. ( <i>The White Shark</i> )	. . . . .	244
Fig. 3.—	ZYGÆNA MALLEUS, Val.	. . . . .	247
Fig. 4.—	PRISTIS ANTIQUORUM, Lath. ( <i>The Common Saw-Fish</i> )	. . . . .	248
Plate 79. Fig. 1.—	RHINOBATUS LEVIS ( <i>The Smooth Rhinobatus</i> )	. . . . .	249
Fig. 2.—	TORPEDO NARKE, Riss. ( <i>The Ocellated Torpedo</i> )	. . . . .	250
Fig. 3.—	TRYGON HALGANI, Less.*	. . . . .	251
Fig. 4.—	CEPHALOPTERA GIORNA, Lacep.	. . . . .	253

\* A newly discovered species of Ray, nearly allied to the *Raia Sephen*., Forsk.

PISCES.		Vol. II. Page
Plate 80. Fig. 1.—	PETROMYZON MARINUS, Lin. ( <i>The Sea Lamprey</i> )	. 254
Fig. 2.—	Anatomical details of the PETROMYZON FLUVIATILIS, Lin. ( <i>The River Lamprey</i> )	. 254
Fig. 3.—	AMMOCÆTES BRANCHIALIS, Lin. ( <i>The Common Pride</i> )	. 256
Fig. 4.—	Anatomical details of the AMMOCÆTES RUBER, Lacep. ( <i>The Red Pride</i> )	. 256



## PISCES, OSTEOLOGY.

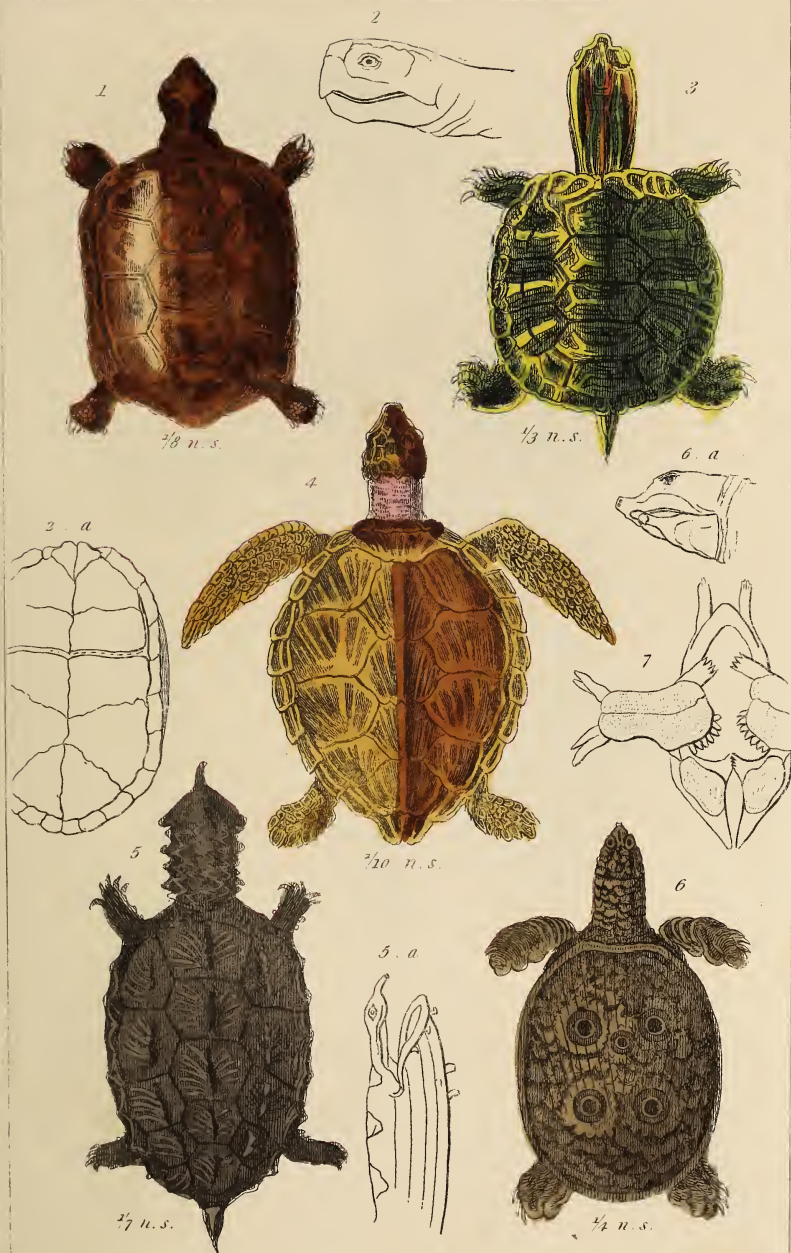
Plate I.—	Osteology of the <i>Perch</i> . The skeleton	. 269
Plate 2.—	The front and back of the skull, and the bones of the branchiæ	. 269
Plate 3.—	The bones of the face, the branchiæ, the shoulder, cavity of the stomach, and the vertebrae	. 269
Plate 4.—	Myology of the <i>Perch</i> . Exhibiting the external appearance of the nerves, when viewed in a lateral position	. 310
Plate 5.—	Exposing the whole depth of the lateral nerves	. 312
Plate 6.—	Details of the Myology of the <i>Perch</i> . Views of the neck, brain, and Great sympathetic nerve	. 325
Plate 7.—	Details of the Splanchnology and Angiology of the <i>Perch</i>	. 352
Plate 8.—	Details of the Splanchnology and Angiology of the <i>Perch</i>	. 352





1. *Hemidactylus marginatus*. . . . . 2. *Uropeltis ceylanicus*.  
3. *Dactylethra capensis*. (The Thimble or Cape Frog.)





1. *Testudo depressa*. 2. Head of the *Testudo clausa*. 3. *Emyd concinna*. [Taken from a young Specimen]  
 4. *Chelonia virgata*. 5. *Chelys fimbria*. [The fringed Tortoise]. 6. *Tryonix gangeticus*. [The Tyse of the Ganges]  
 7. *Tryonix aegyptiacus*. Geoff. [The soft shelled Tortoise of the Nile.]



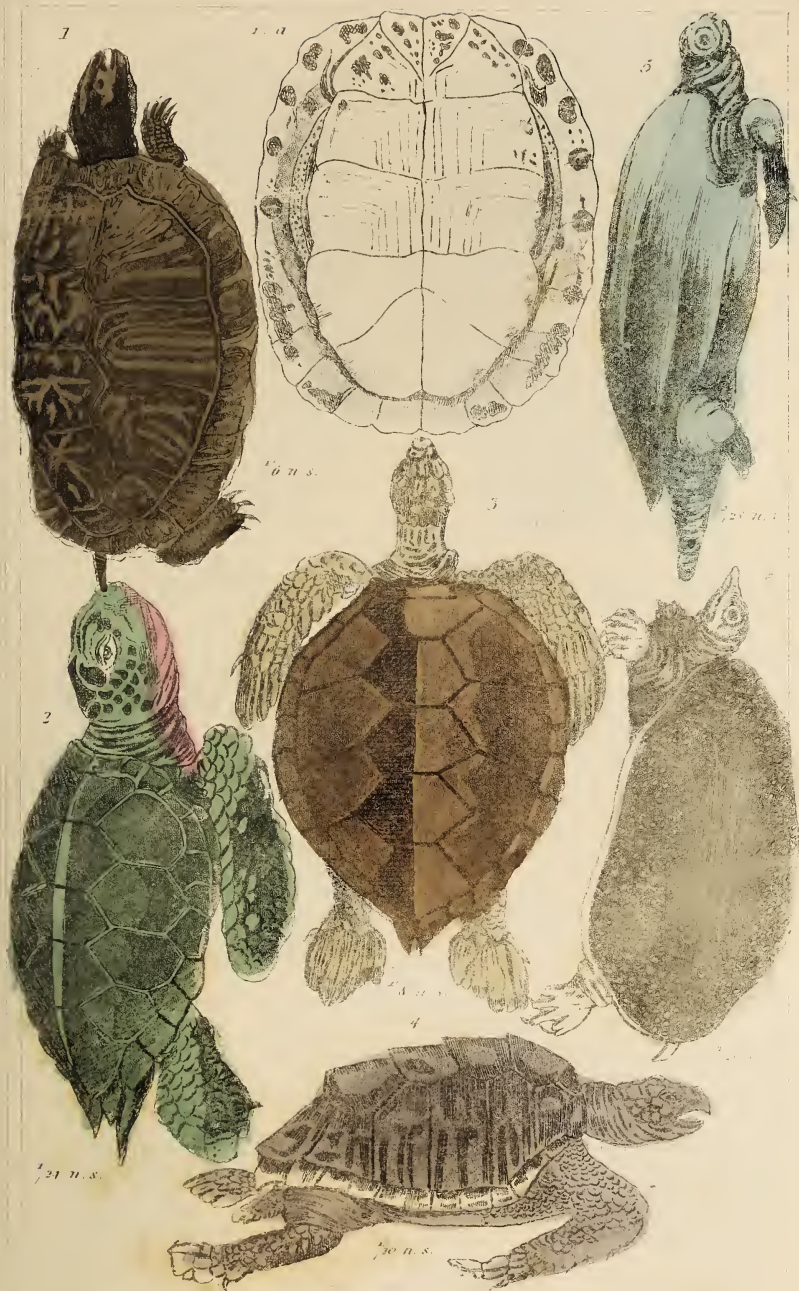




1 *Crocodilus bipoecatus*. (The Double crested Crocodile). 2. *Alligator sclerops*. (The Spectacle Alligator).

3. *Gavialis tenuirostris*.





1. Testudo serrata, Daud. 2. Testudo mydas, Lin. (The common Turtle) 3. Testudo capensis, Daud.  
 4. Testudo caretta, Cuv. 5. Testudo carolina, Lin. (The leather-neck Turtle) 6. Testudo ferox,  
 Penn. (The Soft-shelled Turtle of America)

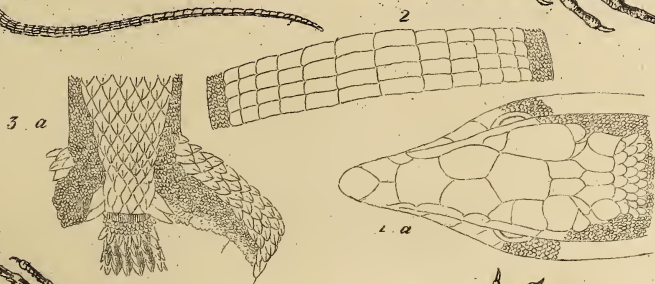






1 *Testudo fimbriata* mol. 2 *Testudo argentina* Le. The American. 3. *Testudo* ...  
 4 *Testudo stellata* Schapp. 5. *Testudo geometrica* Lin. 6. *Testudo emarginata* ...  
 7 *Testudo radiata* Shaw





1 the Ameiva (American Lizard)  
 2 the scales of the belly of a Sauvegarde.  
 3 Centropix calcaratus (the Spurred Cecropix)





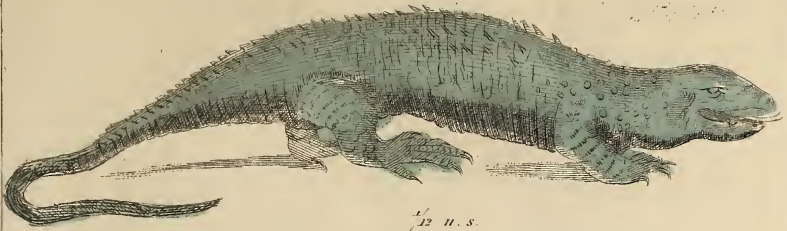


1. 2. 3. Head of the Great Python of Java.

4. 5. 6. Head of a Rattlesnake.

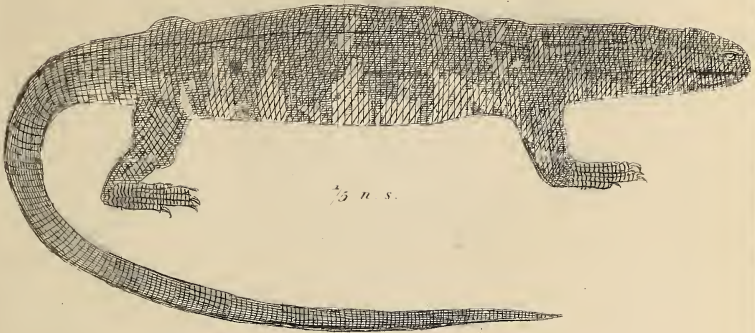


1



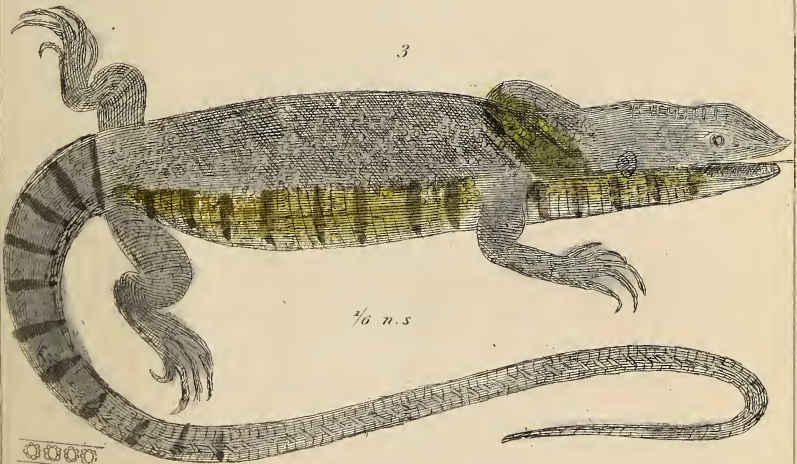
$\frac{1}{12}$  n. s.

2



$\frac{1}{3}$  n. s.

3



$\frac{1}{6}$  n. s.



1. *Monita crocodilinus*. Mrr. (The Great Dragon of Lacépède.) 2. *Tupinambis albogularis*. Baud. (The White-throated Monitor.) 3. *Lacerta magnificus*. Seba. (The Beautiful Monitor.)







1. *Lacerta ocellata*, Daud. (The Ocellated Lizard) 2. *Lacerta viridis*, Daud. (The Green Lizard)

3. *Lacerta stirpium*, Daud.

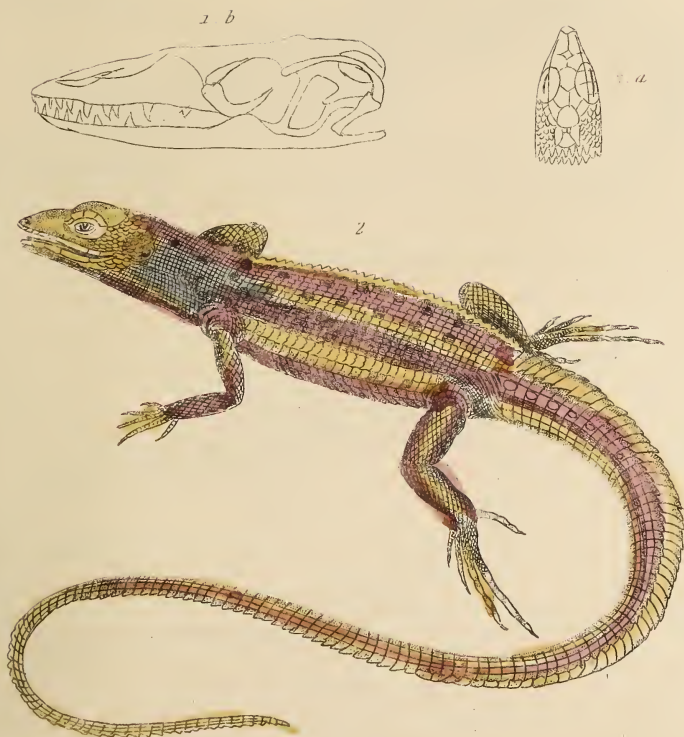




1. *Trapelus egyptius*, young specimen. 2. *Trapelus egyptius*, Geoff. St. Hil. n. s.  
3. *Lacerta calotes*, Lin.



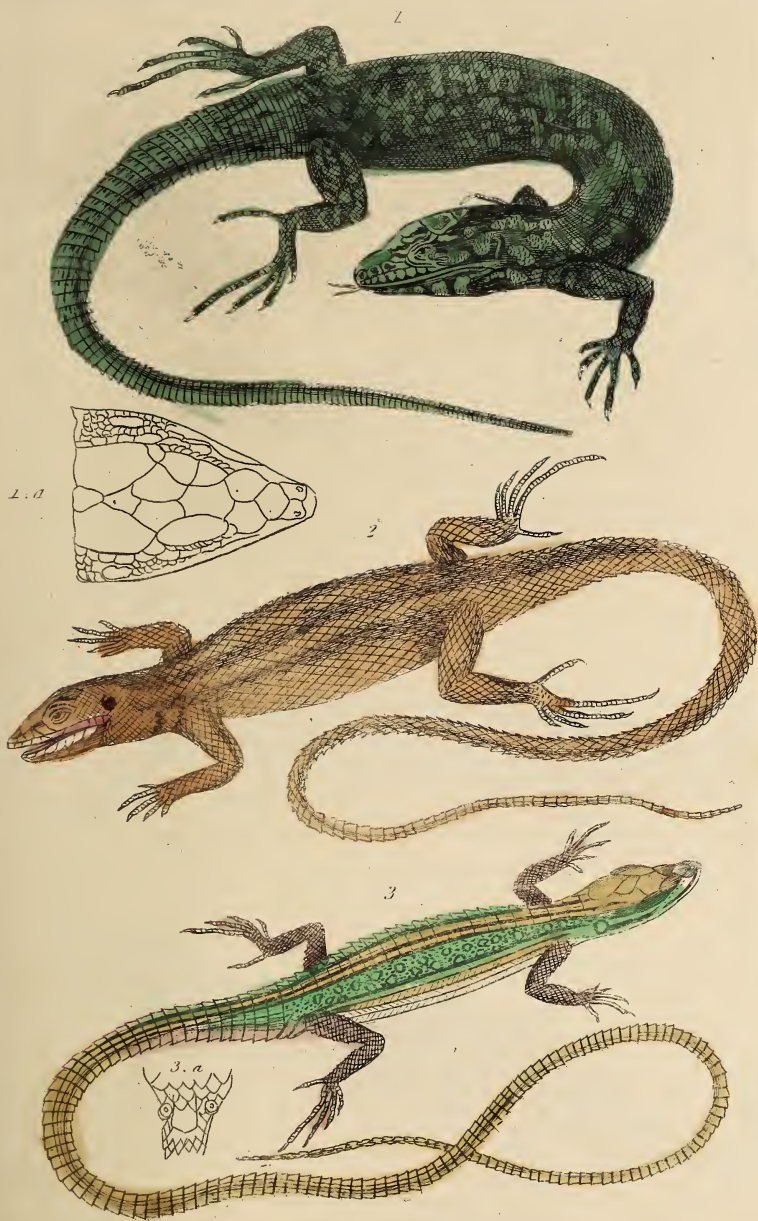




1. *Monitor gemmatus* in the collection of the French Museum.

2. *Dracaena bicarinata*.



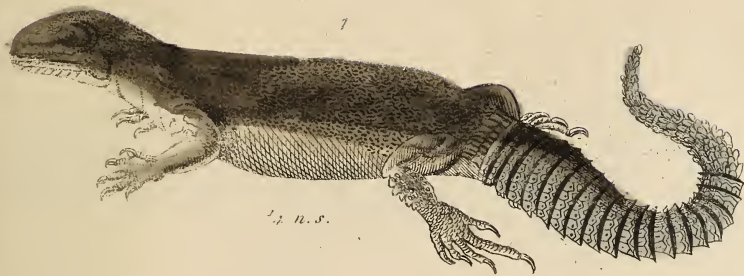
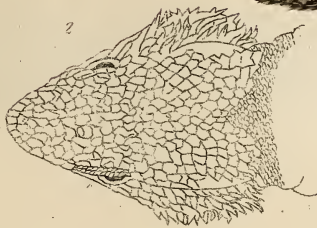
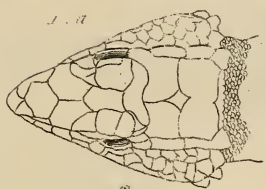
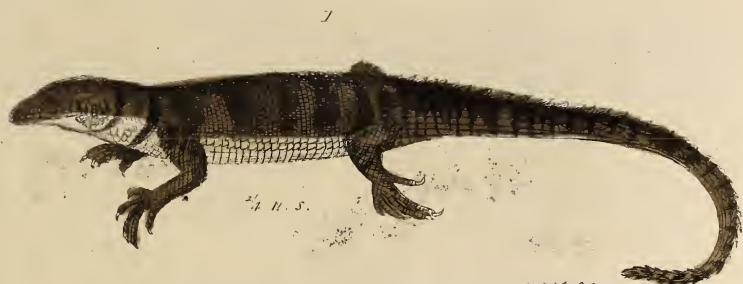


1. *Lacerta agilis*. (The Common European Lizard) 2. *Algyra barbarica*, Cuv. *Lacerta Algyra*, Lin.

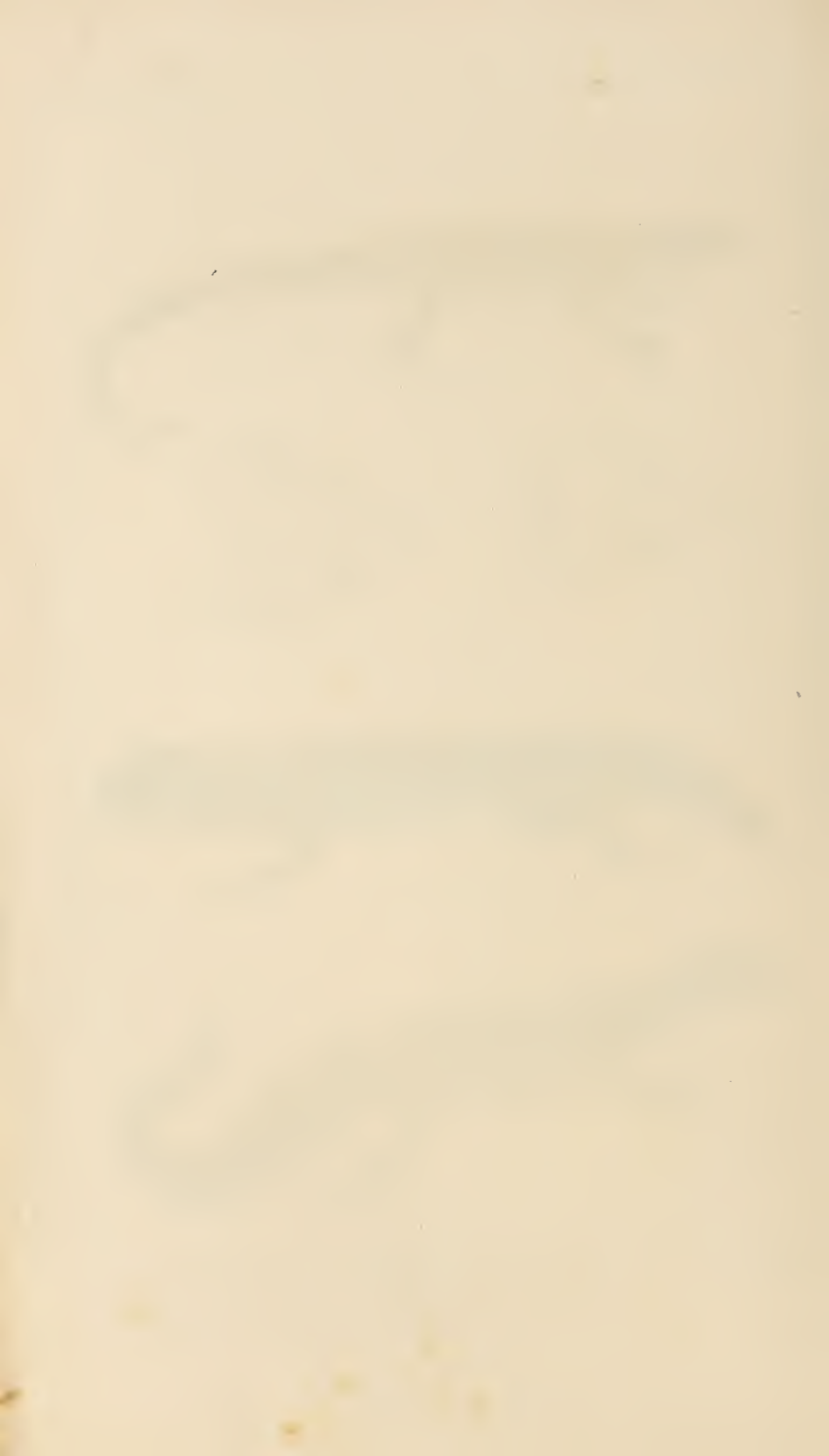
3. *Tachydromus ocellatus*. (The Ocellated Swift Lizard)







1. *Cordylus microlepidotus*. 2. Head of the *Stellio vulgaris*. (The Common Stellion) 3. *Doryphorus brevicaudatus*. Short tailed *Doryphorus* of Daud. 4. *Uromastix reticulatus*. (The reticulated Stellion of Bengal)

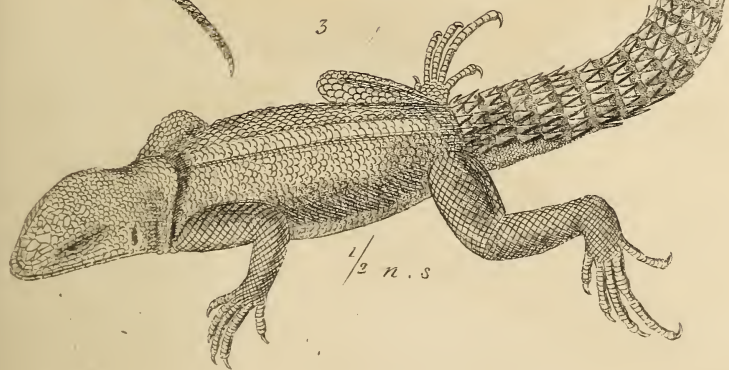




1. *Lacerta vittata*. Gml. (The White Banded Gecko) 2. *Stellio fimbriatus*. Sch. (The Fringed Gecko) 3. *Telio* Gecko. Sch. (The White spotted Gecko) 4. *Gecko levis* D. (The Smooth Gecko)





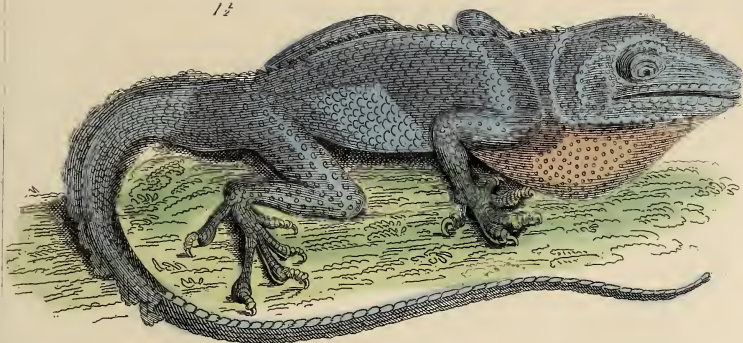


*Anolis velifer* the great crested *Anolis*.  
*Euphymotes tuberculata* the tuberculated *Euphymotes*.  
*Oplurus torquatus* the Black collared Grey Quelypalco.

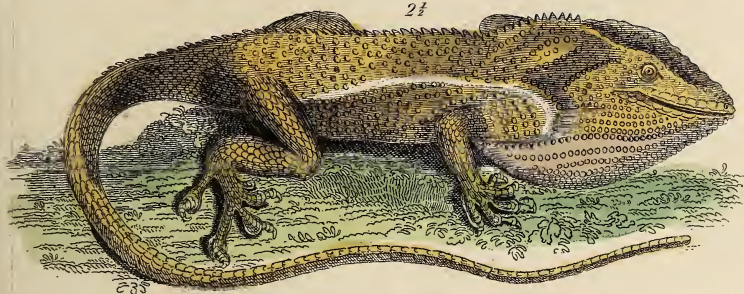
London G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey.



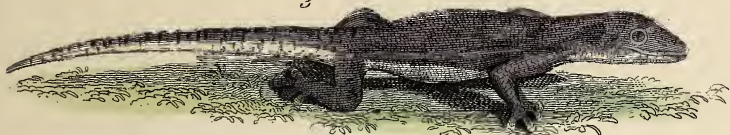
1½



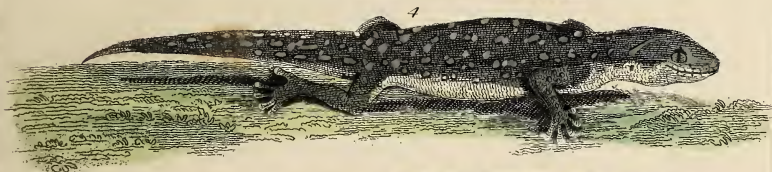
2½



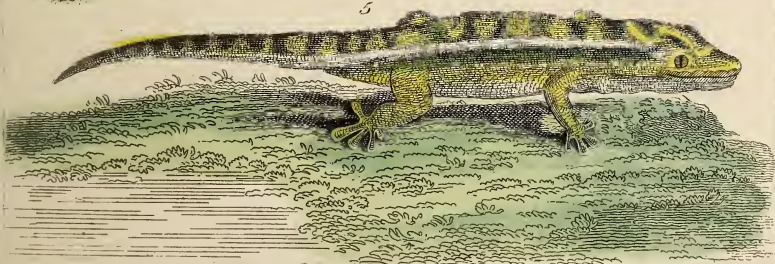
3



4



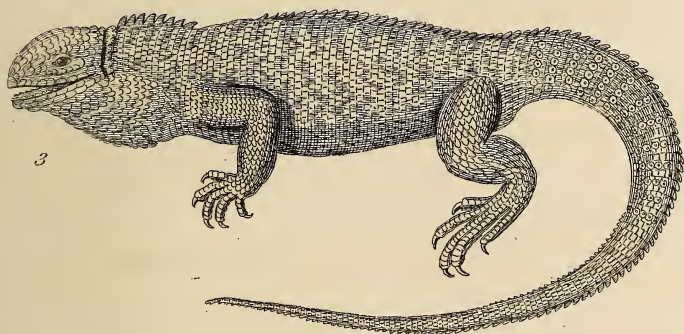
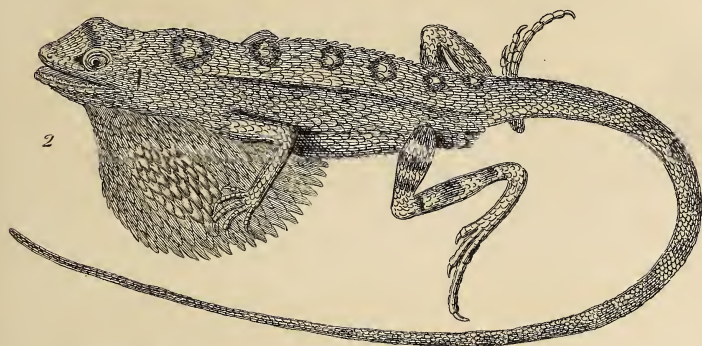
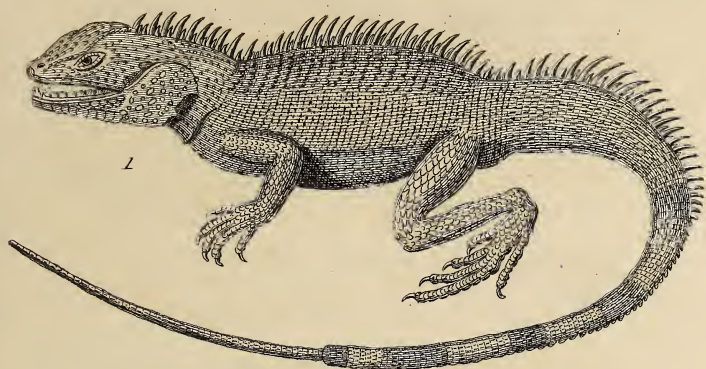
5



- 1 *Anolis velifer* (The Great Crested Anolis on other view see Pl. 14) 2 *Anolis equestris* (The Equestrian Anolis)  
3 *Gecko munguis* (The nail less Gecko) 4 *Gecko ocellatus* (The Ocellated Gecko)  
5 *Gecko cepedianus* (The Cepedian Gecko)

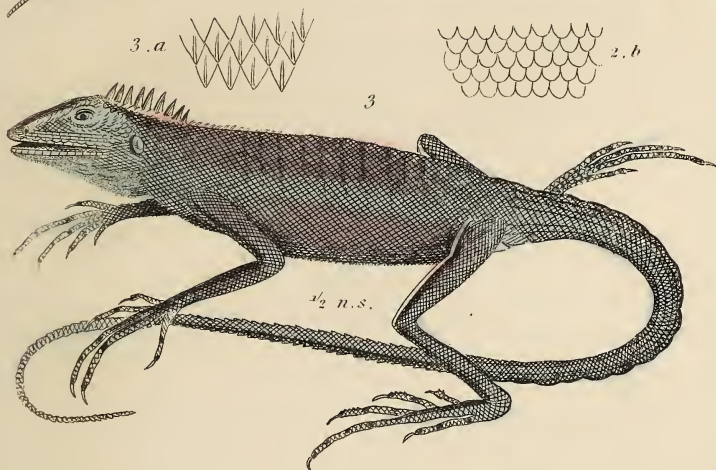
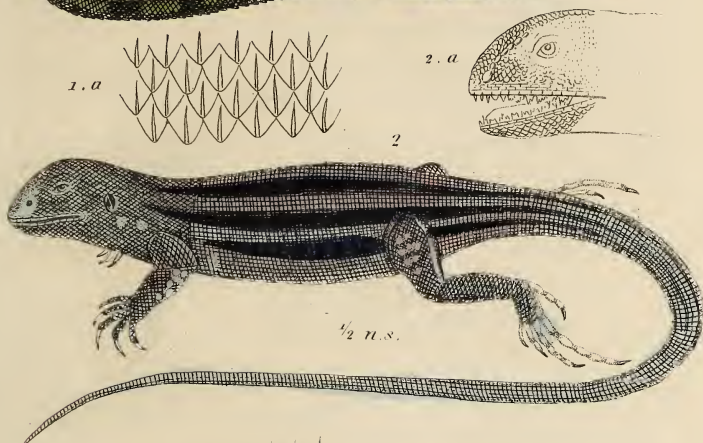




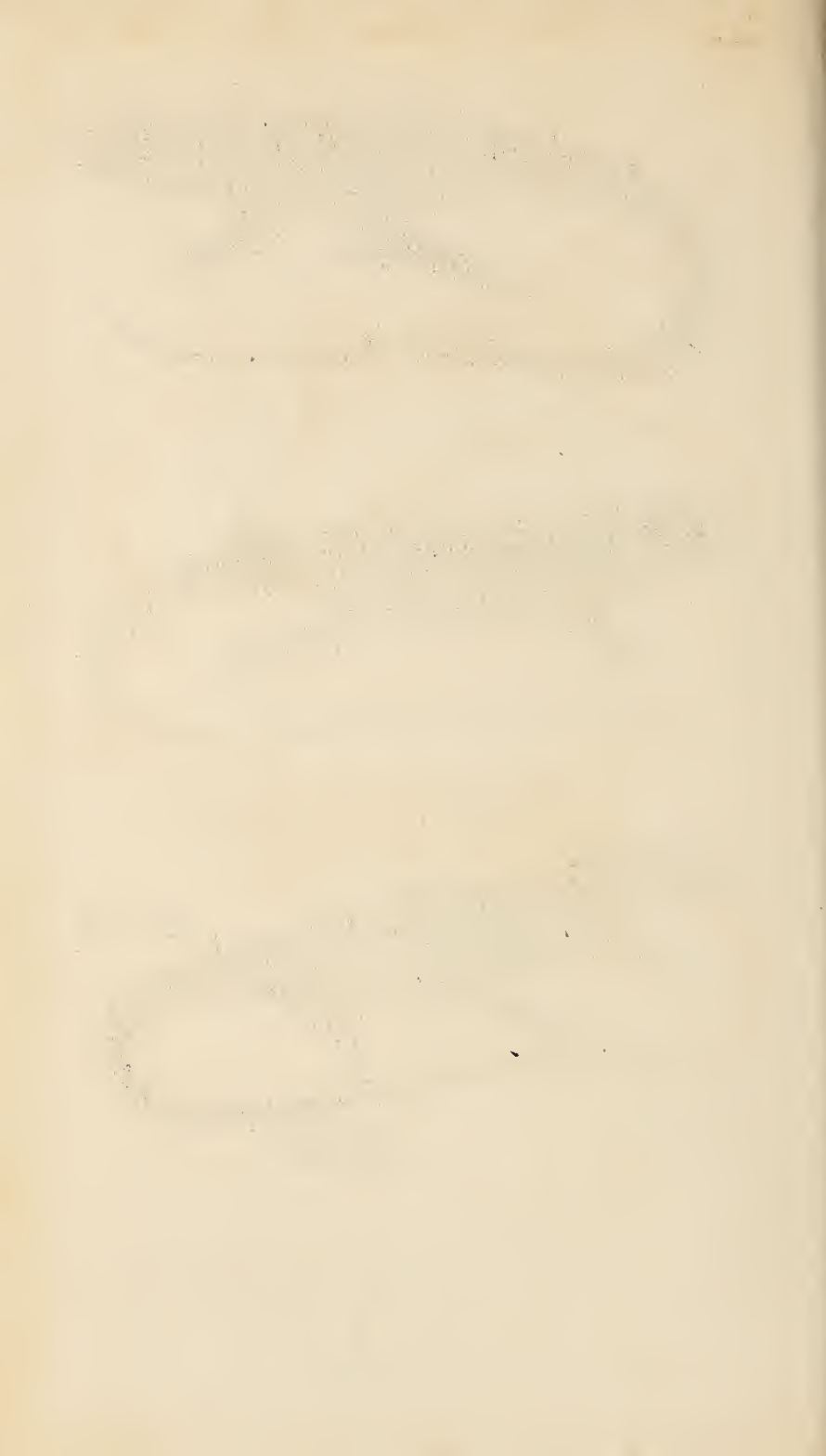


1 *Physignathus cocincinus* (The *Physignath*) 2 *Sitana ponticeriana* (The *Sitan*)  
*Iguana cyathura* (The *Carolina* or *Arm-tailed Iguana*)





1. *Agama Jacksoniensis*. [The Bachelor] in the collection of the French Museum. 2. *Leiolepis guttatus*. [The striped Leiolepis] 3. *Calotes gutturosa*. [The Crested Agama].



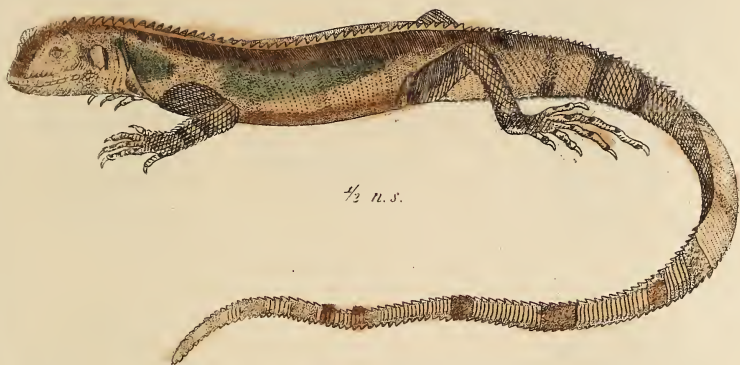




1. *Brachylophus fuscatus*. [The Banded Agua] 2. *Istiurus Cochinsinensis*. Valenciennes. [The *Istiurus* or *Lophura* of Cochin China] in the collection of the French Museum.

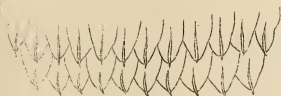


1

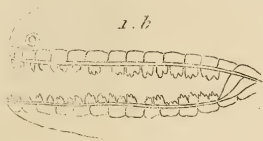


$\frac{1}{2}$  n.s.

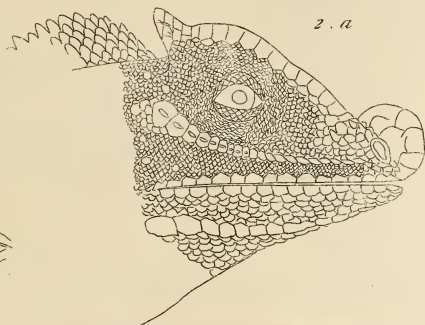
1. a



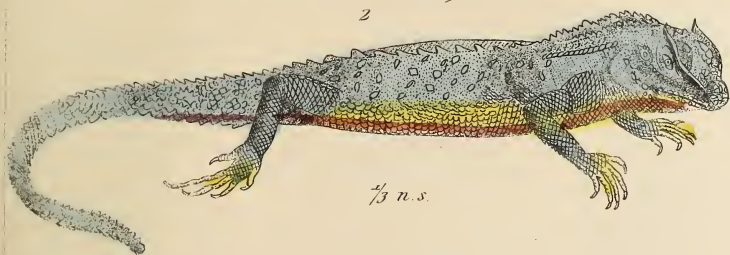
1. b



2. a



2

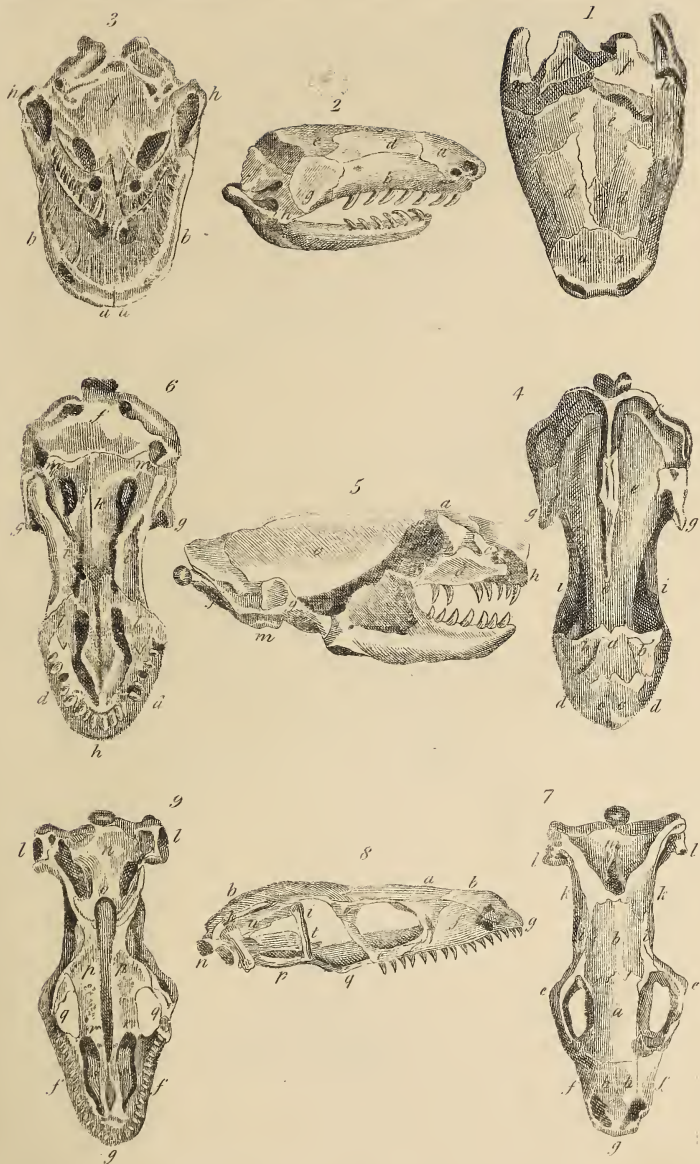


$\frac{1}{3}$  n.s.

1. *Ophryessa superciliosa*.

2. *Lyriocephalus margaritaceus* Mer.





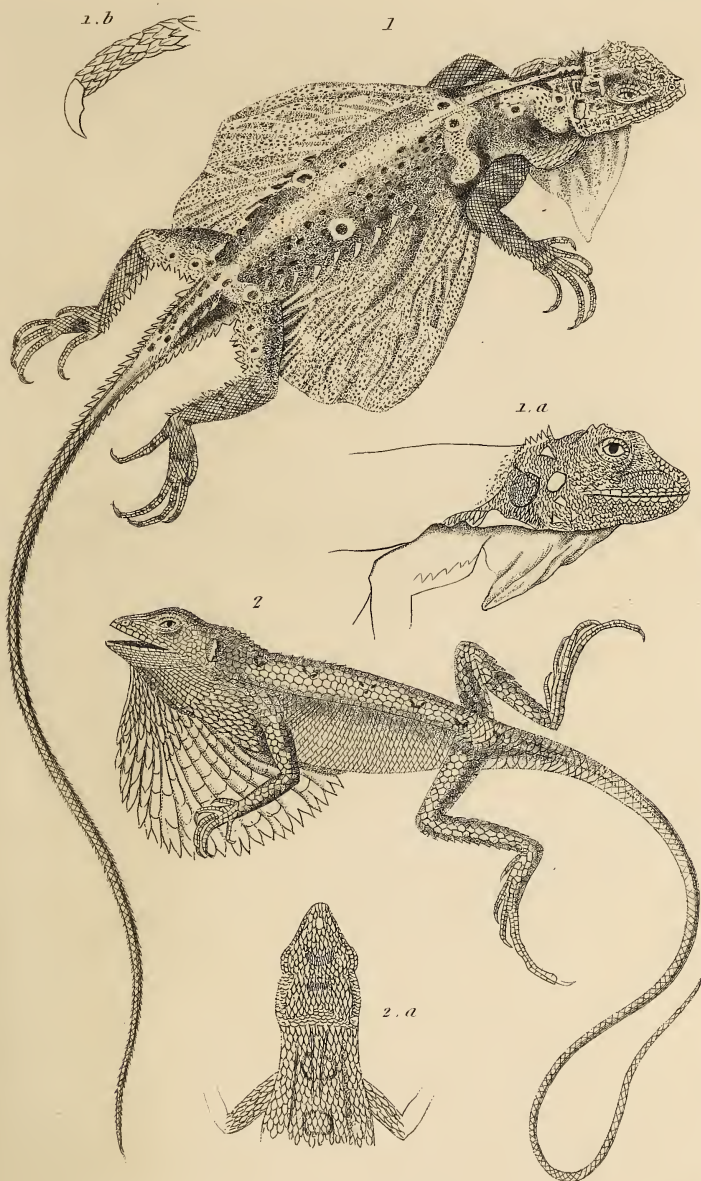
*Anomalous Serpents.*

1. 2. 3. Head of a *Cecilia*. . . 4. 5. 6. Head of an *Amphisbana*.

7 8. 9. Head of an *Ophisaurus*.







1. *Draco fimbriatus*. (The Dragon)    2. *Sitana ponticerriana*. (The Sitan)





1. *Iguana undecollis*. / *The Naked Aquana* / 2. *Basiliscus* / *Lacerta basiliscus* L. / *The Basilisk* /  
3. *Polychrus narmoratus* L. / *The Marbled Lizard* /







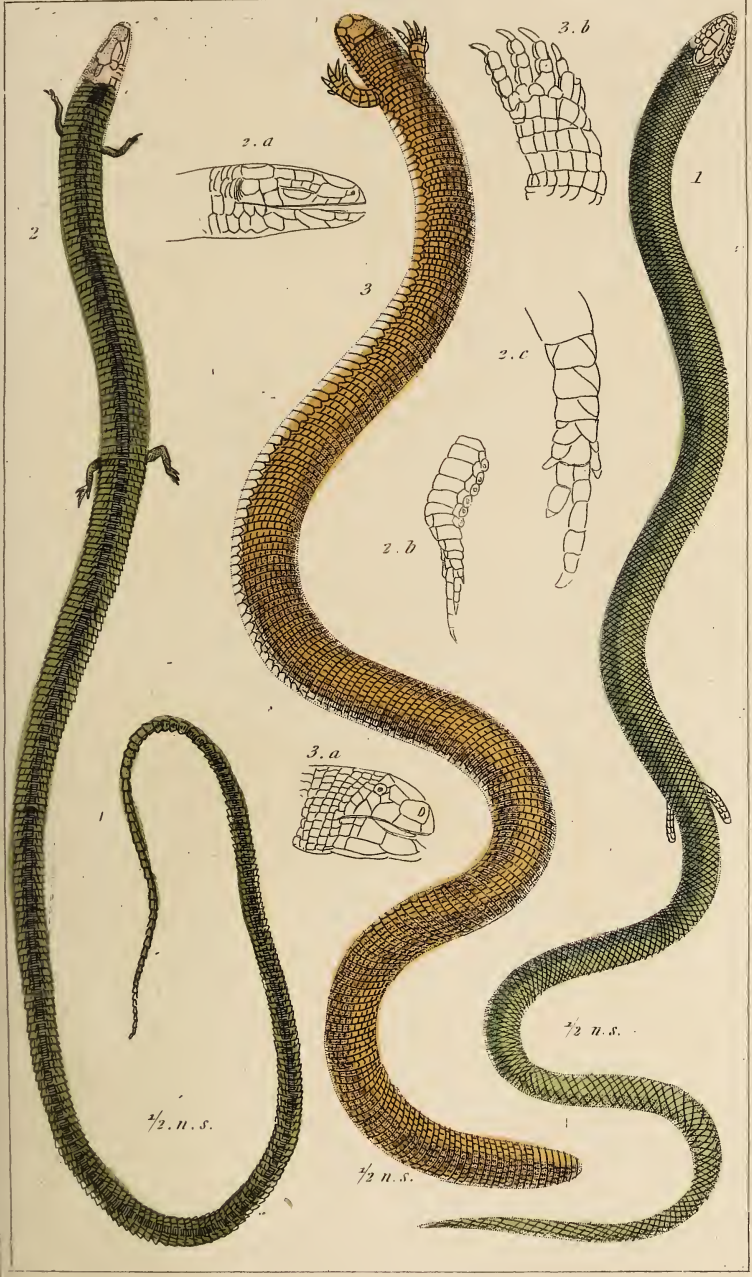
*Hemidactylus tuberculatus*. Boul. (The spotted Hemidactylus)





1. *Phyllurus platurus*. White. 2. Foot of the *Platydaetylus inunguis*. 3. Foot of the *Hemidaetylus trihedrus*. 4. Foot of the *Threacidaetylus*. 5. Foot of the *Ptyodaetylus lobatus*. 6. Foot of the *Spheroideaetylus*. 7. Foot of the *Stenodaetylus guttatus*.

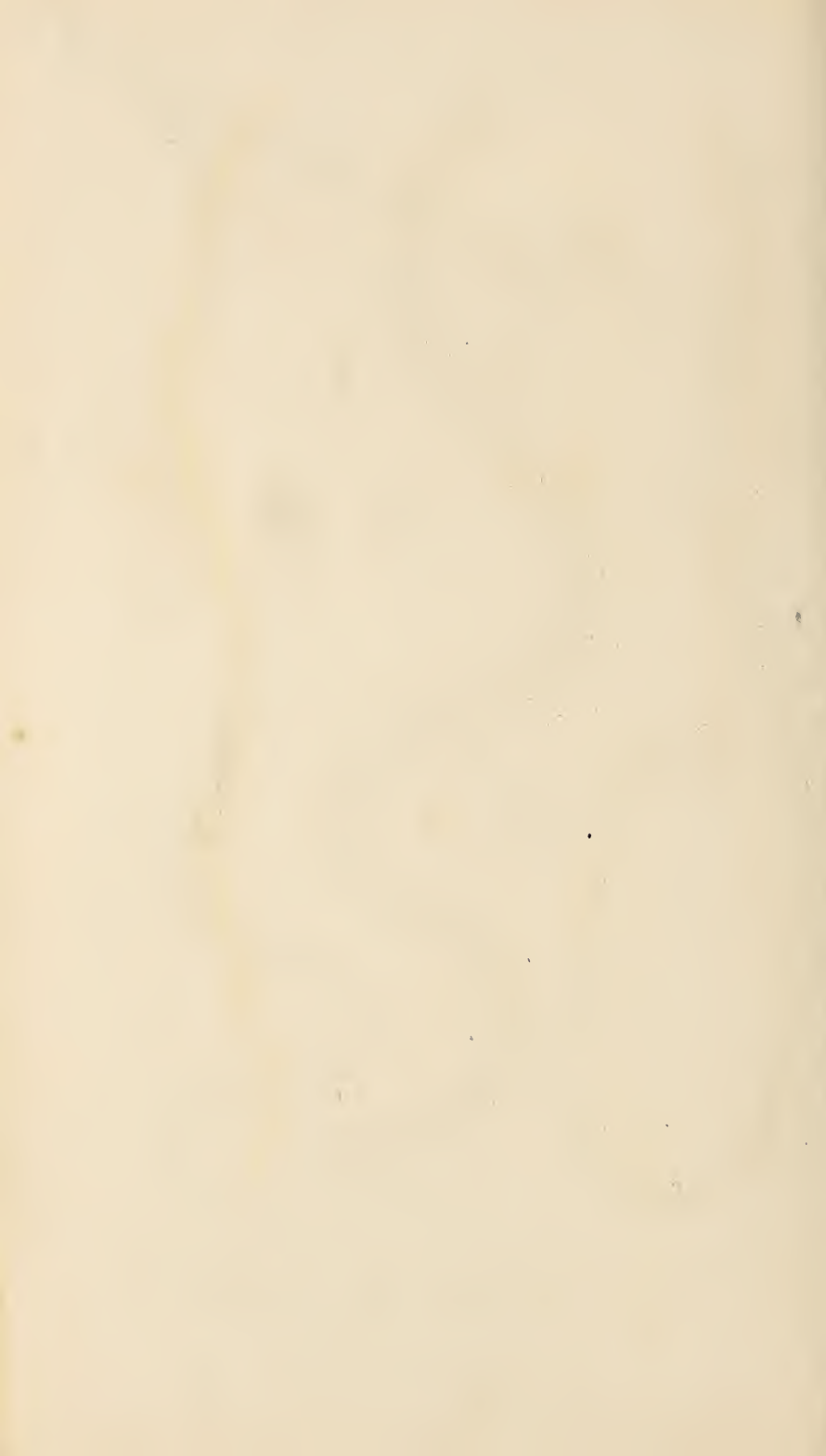


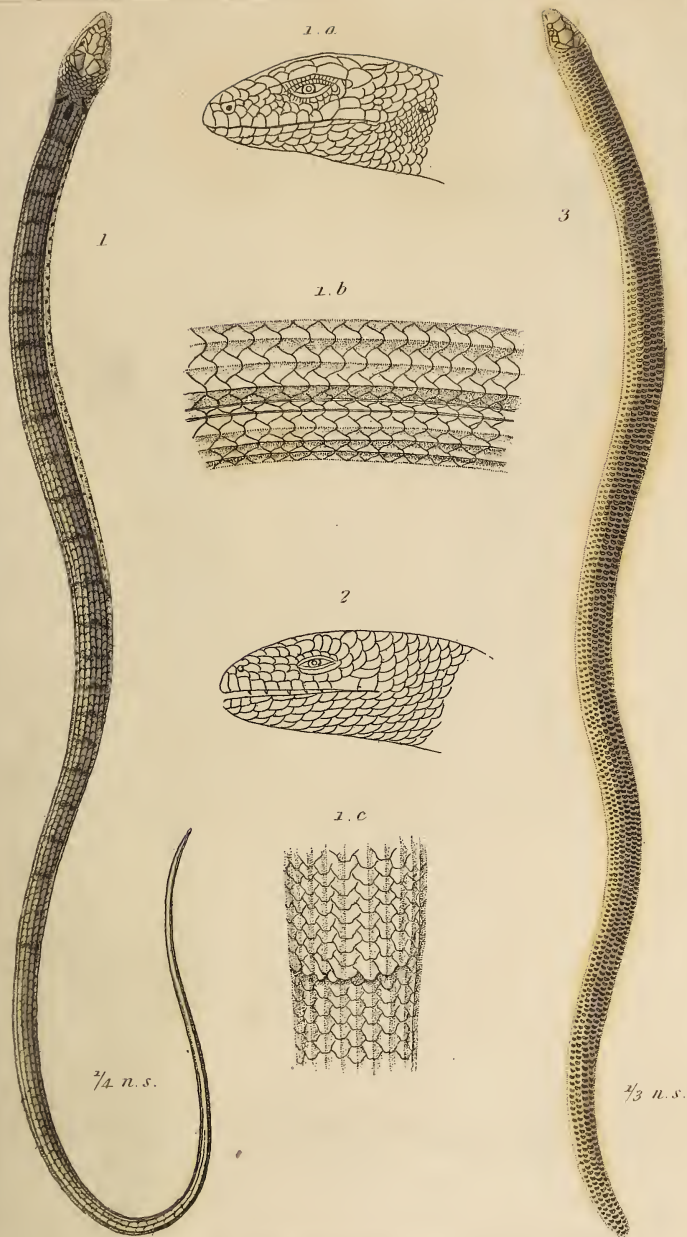


1 *Bipes lepidopodus*. Lacép. / The two footed *Lepidopodus* / 2. *Chalcis tetradactyla*. Lacép.

3. *Chirotes canaliculatus*. Lacép.

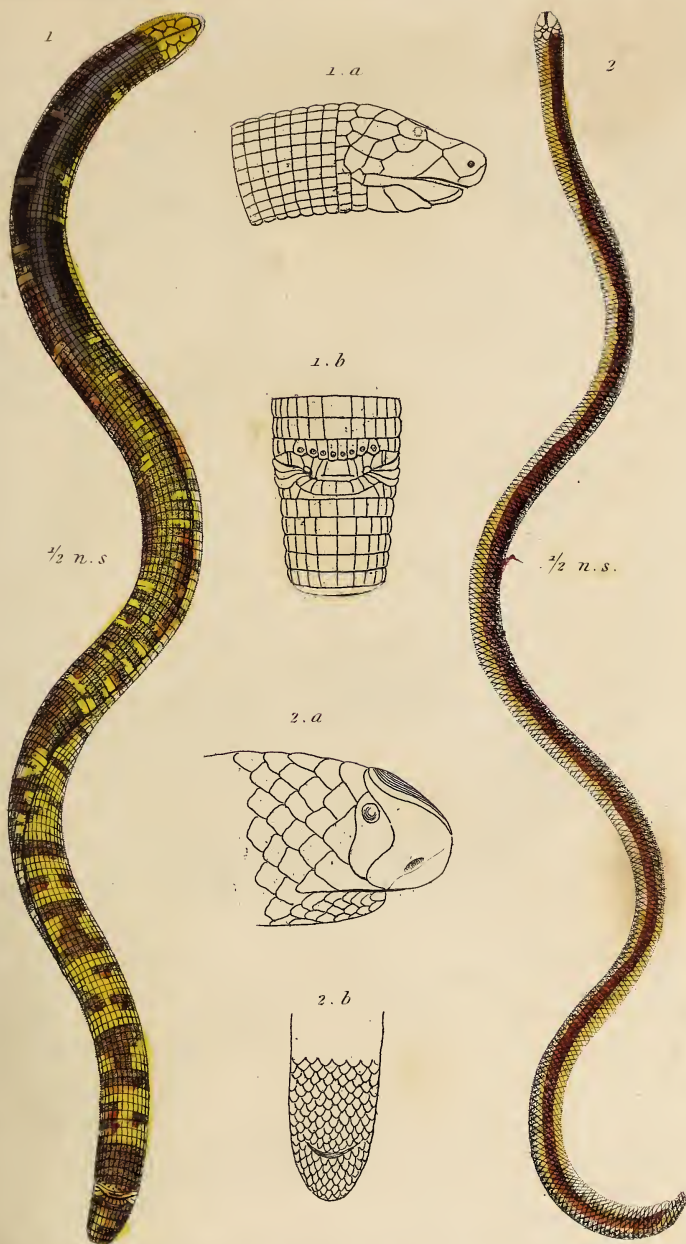






1 *Psedopus Durvillii*. [The false foot of Durville] 2. Head of the *Anguis fragilis*. Lin. [The common Blind worm of Europe] 3. *Acrotias macleayensis*. Lin. [The darting serpent of the Cape of Good Hope]





1. *Amphisbæna fuliginosa*. Lin. (*The Double Walker*)  
 2. *Typhlops cinereus*. Schm. (*The Blind Serpent of Schneider*)

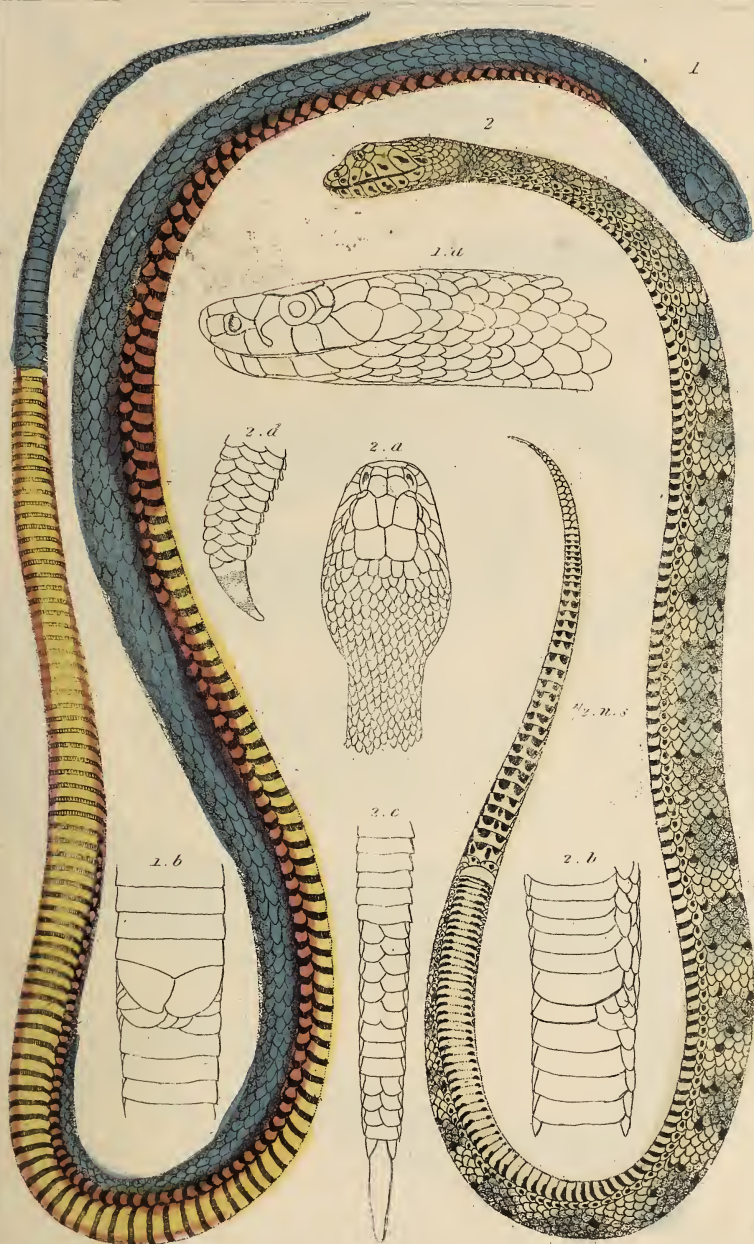






1 Vipera berus, Lin. [The common Viper] 2 Crotalus horridus, Lin. [The Diamond Rattle-snake]

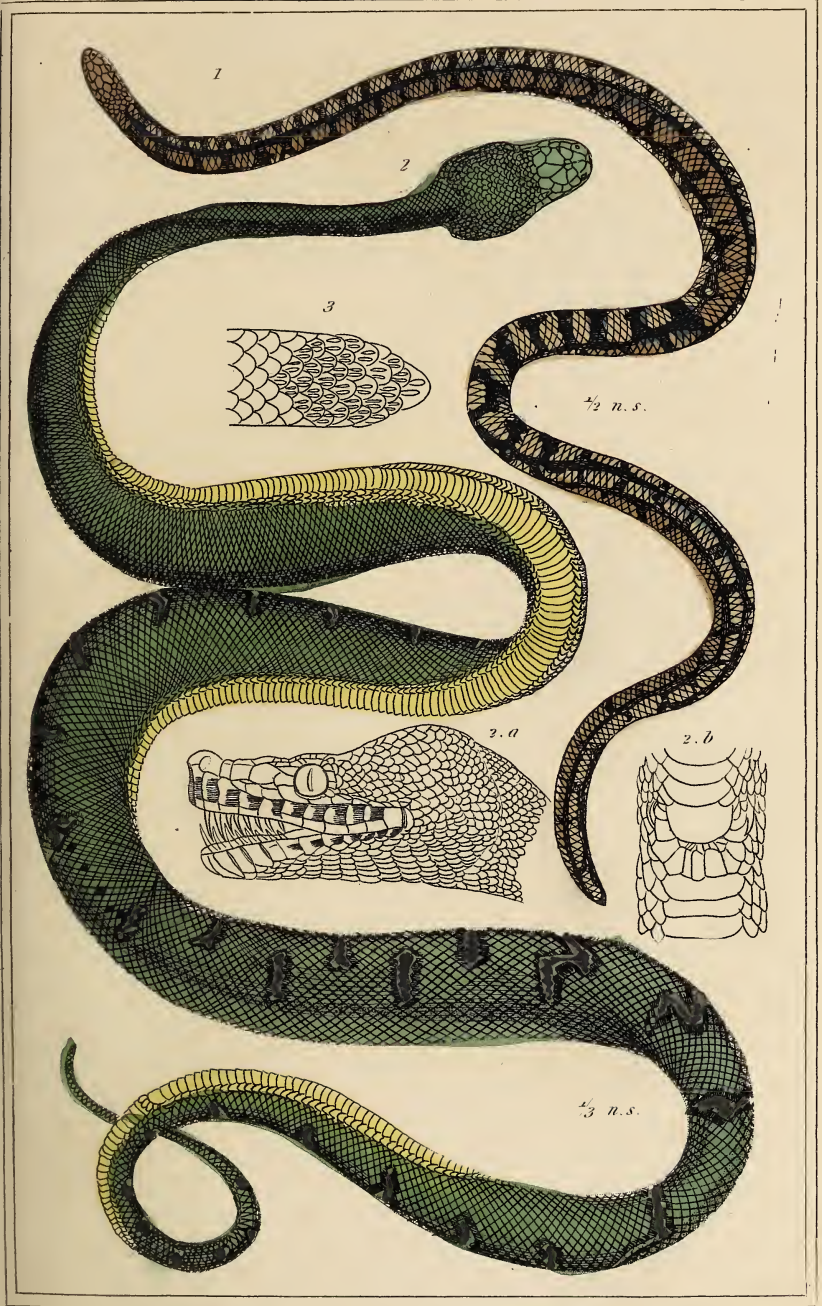




1. *Trimeresurus tortor*. Less. (The winding *Trimeresurus*)  
 2. *Acanthophis cerastinus*. Daud. (The Venomous *Acanthophis*)

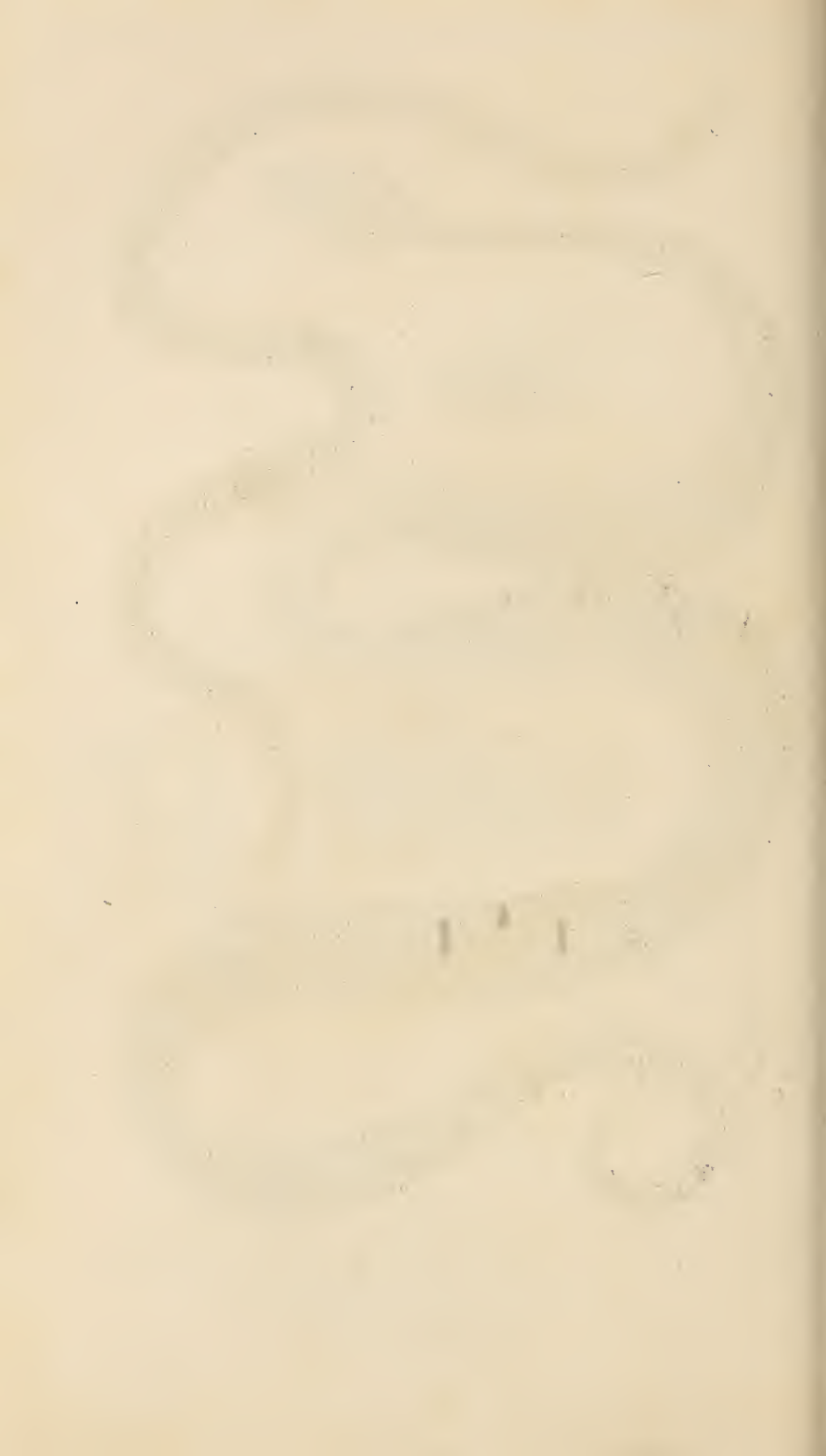






1. *Tortrix maculata*. L. / The Variegated Tortrix of America / 2. *Boa canina*. L. / The Canine Boa /  
3. Tail of the *Uropeltis ceylanicus*. Cav. / The Tropicallis of Ceylon /

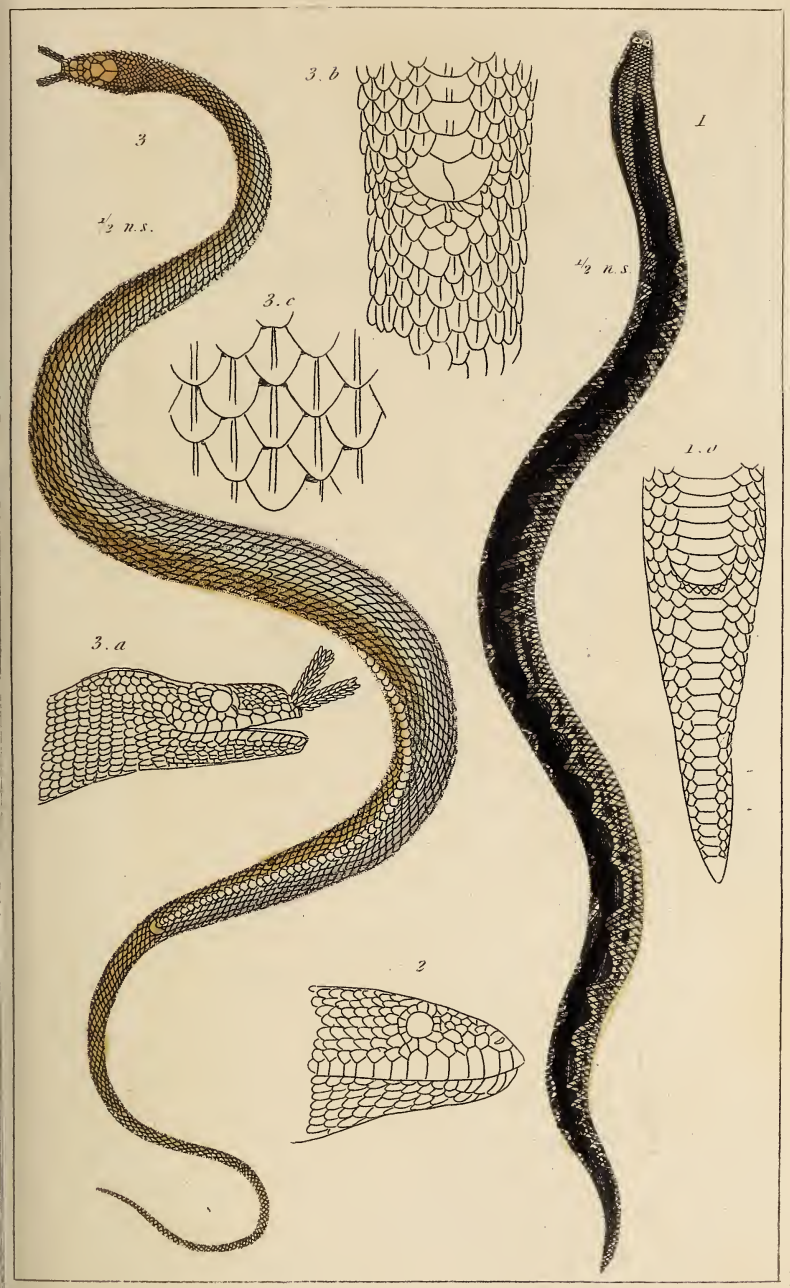






1. *Chamaeleo africanus*. (The Common Chameleon) 2. *Scincus caelestinus*. Valenciennes. (The blue Scincus) in the collection of the French Museum. 3. *Seps striata*. (The striped Seps)

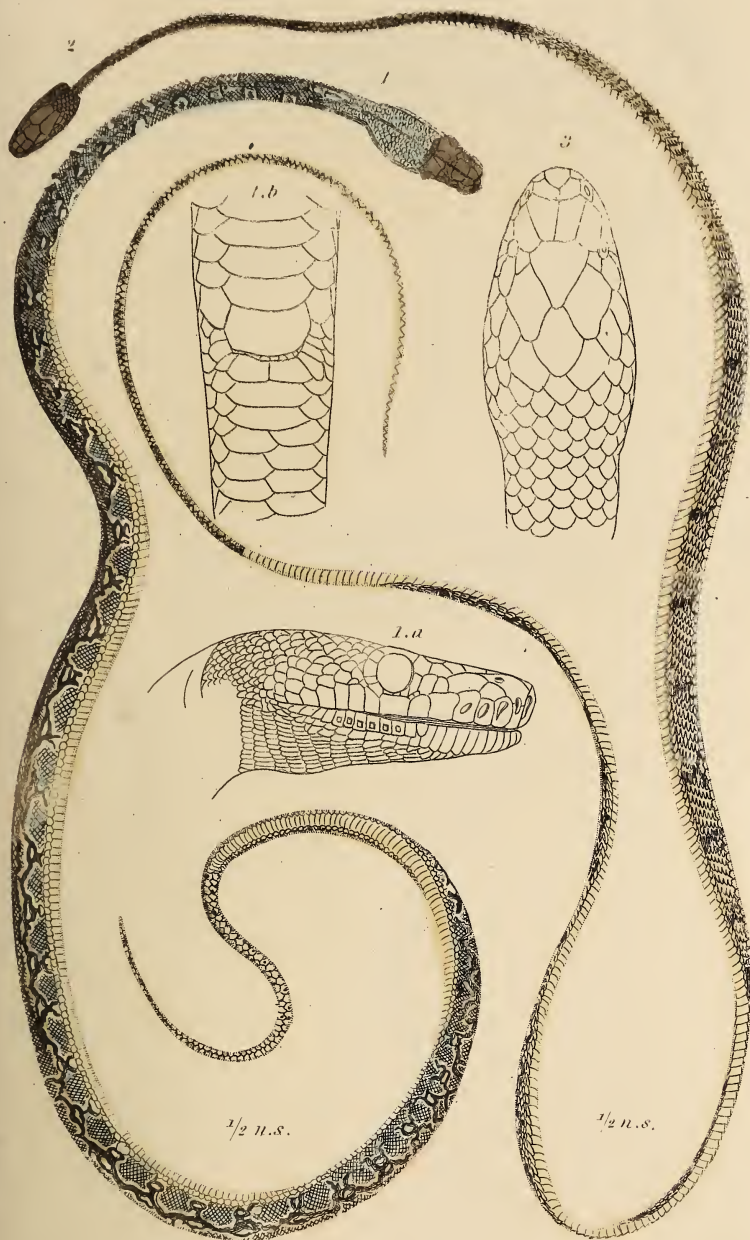




*Erpeton bengalensis*, Morr. The Hairy Serpent of Bengal | 2. Head of the Scytale ceremita, Morr. The Crowned Scytale or False Boa | 3. *Erpeton tentaculatus*, Lacépède The Tentaculated Serpent

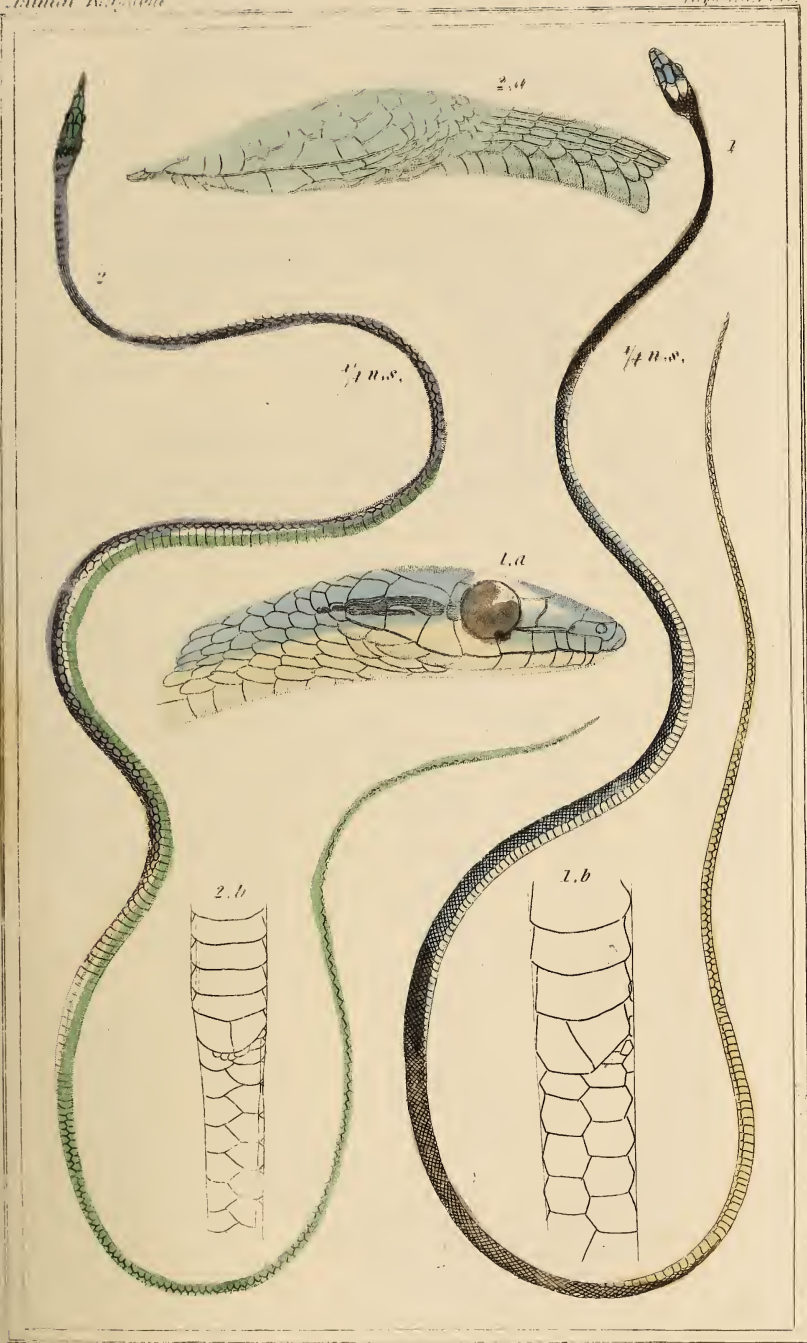






1. Python Schneiderii, Merrem. (The Great Python of Schneider) 2. Dipsas cyanus a line! The fatal thirst causing Serpent of India 3. Head of the Xenopeltis concolor, Reinwardt. The many coloured Xenopeltis!

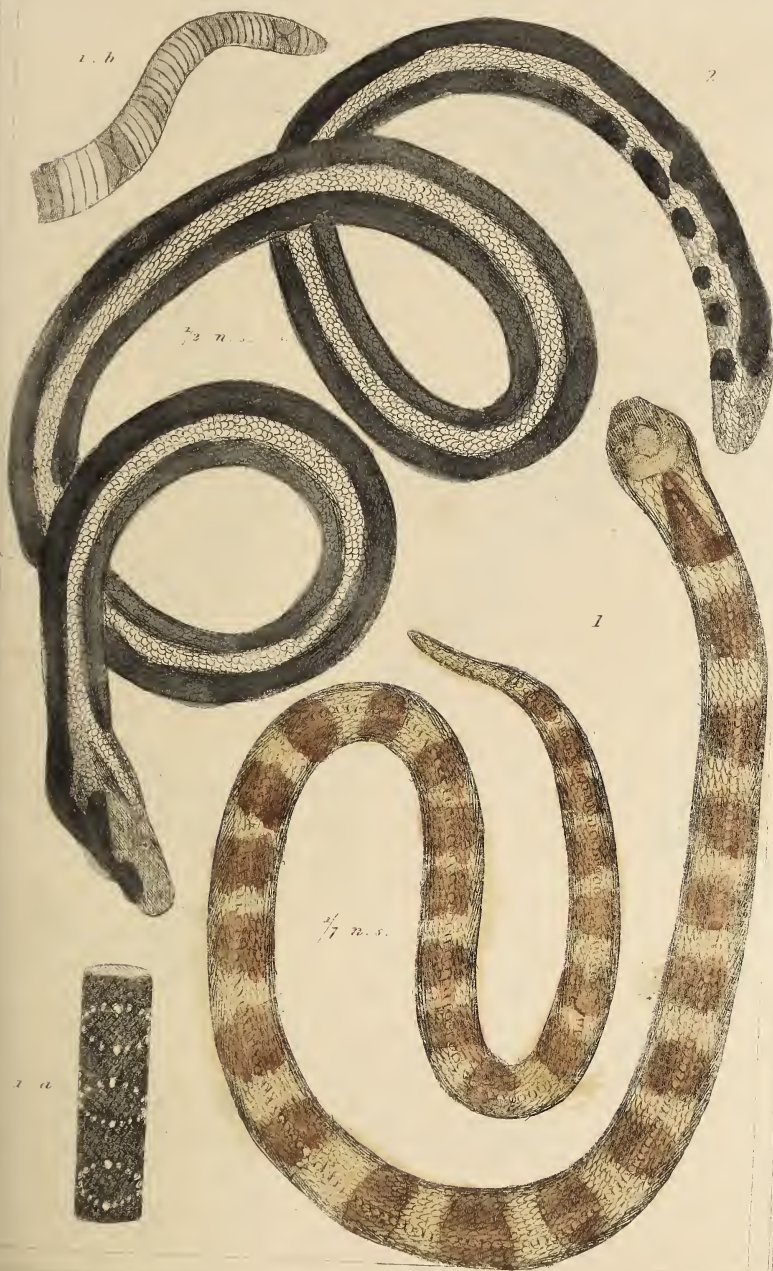




1. *Dendrophis ahotilla*. (The Serpent of the Woods)

2. *Dryinus nasutus*. Russel. The Hog nosed Dryinus or Colaber





1. *Bungarus annularis*. Daud. 2. *Anguis platyrus*. Lin.







1. *Hydromantes* *claris*. *Russell*. 2. *Cæcilia* *lombricoïdea*. *Daud.*

3. *Cæcilia* *alliventris*. *Daud.*





1. *Hydrophis fasciatus*. Russel. (The Bengal Water Serpent)

2. *Caecilia bivittata*. (The Blind Serpent  
or the *Caecilia* of Ceylon)







1. *Rana palustris*, Leconte. 2. *Ceratophrys granulosa* (The American Horned Frog).  
3. *Hyla bicolor*, Daud. (The South American two coloured Tree Frog.)





$\frac{1}{2}$  n.s.



1. a.



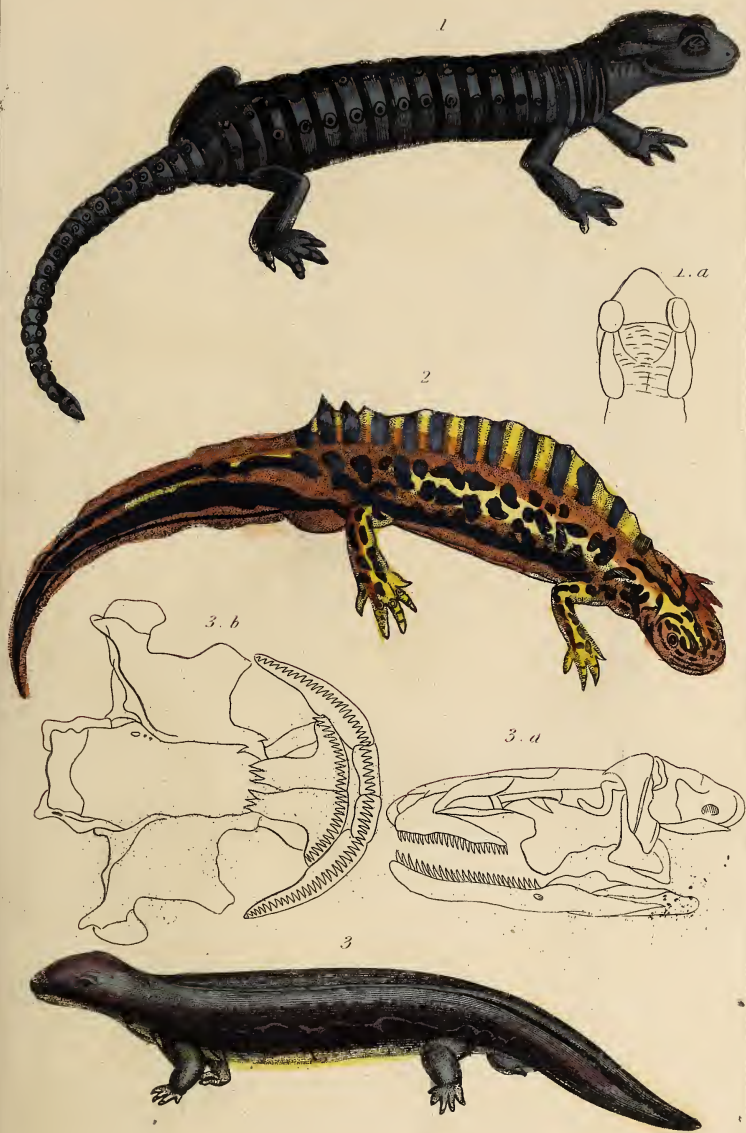
2. a.



3

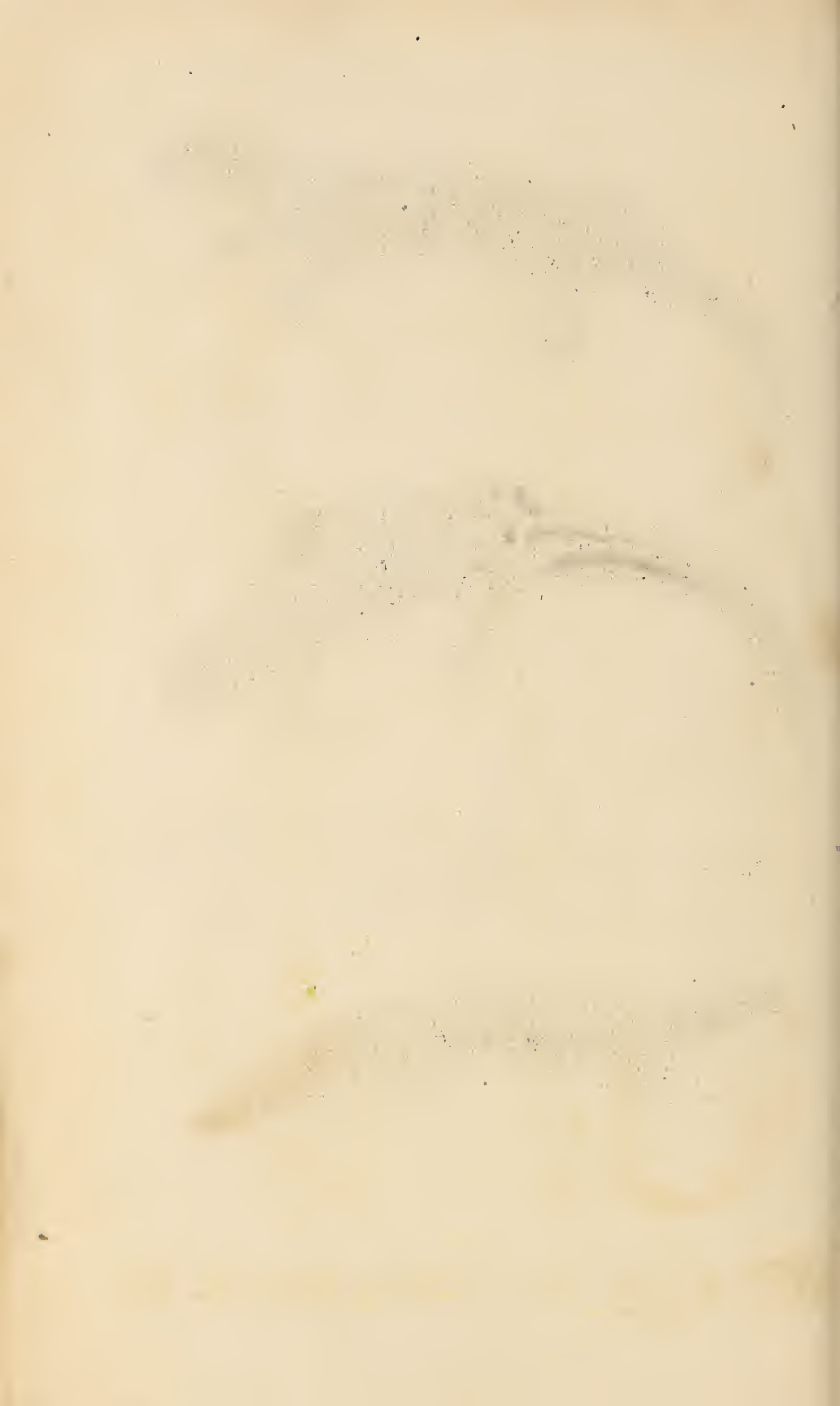
1. *Bufo vulgaris*. (The Common Toad) 2. *Oxyrhynchus bicolor* Val. (The Angular Muzzle Toad) in the collection of the French Museum. 3. *Engystoma marmoratum*. (The Marbled Toad)





1. *Salamandra atra*. Laurenti. (The Black Salamander) 2. *Triton vittatus*. Valenciennes. (The Triton) in the collection of the French. 3. *Monopoma gigantea*. Barton. (The great Salamander of North America)

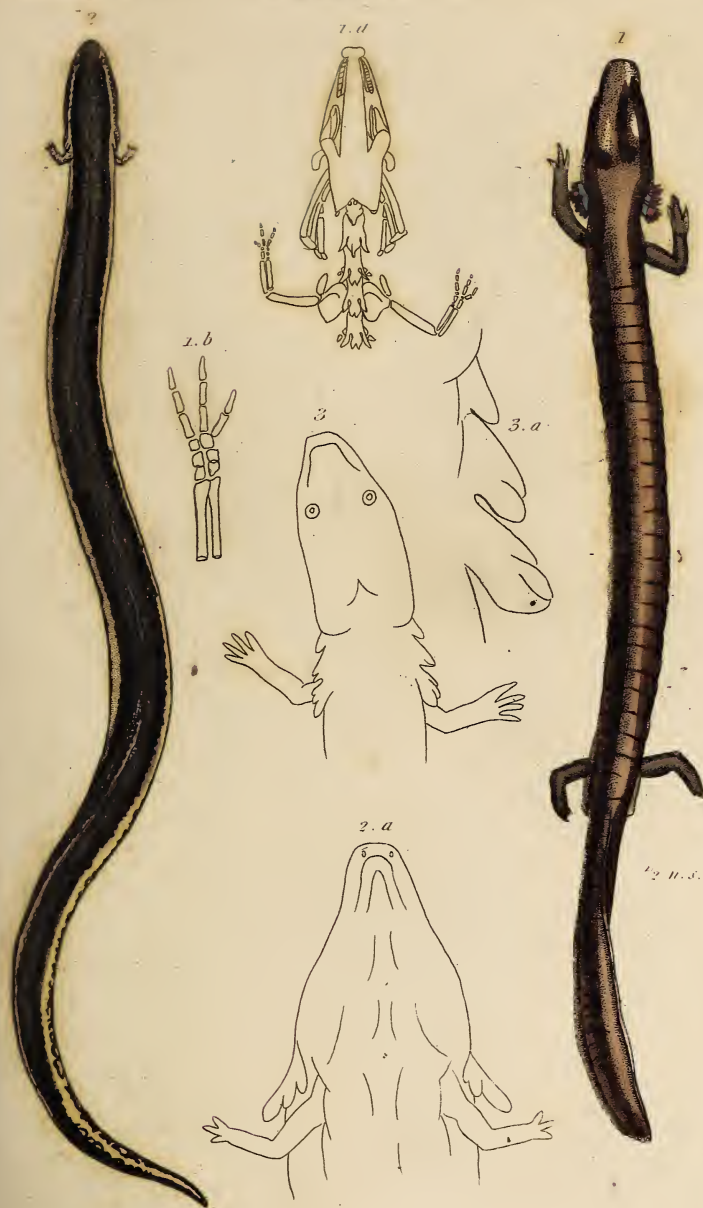




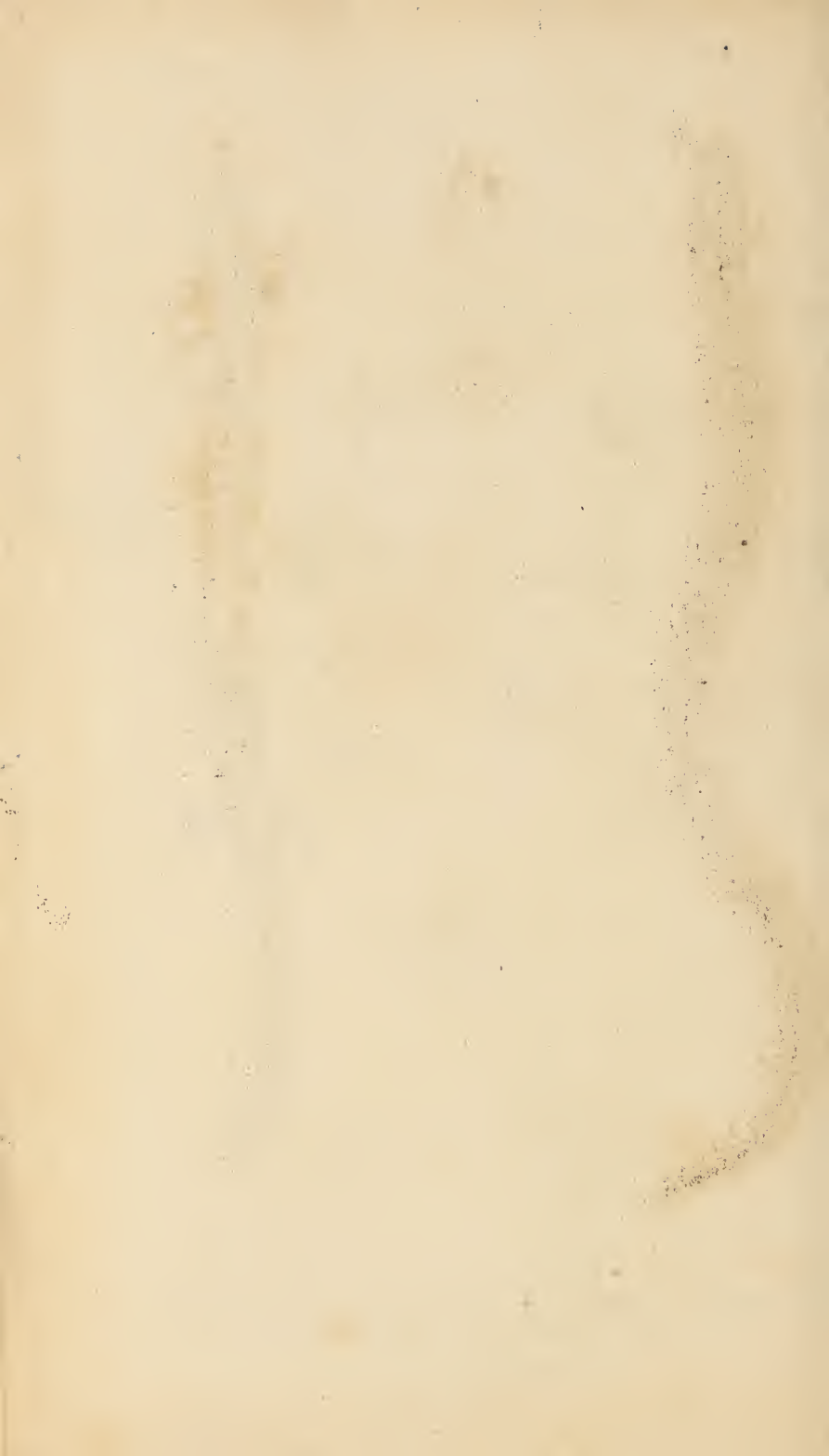


1. *Amphiuma means*. Gard. & Hurlbourns of the French Museum. (The two-toed *Amphiuma*) 2. *Amphiuma trydactylum*. (The three-toed *Amphiuma*) 3. *Axolotl pisciformis*. Shaw. (The Fish Serpent of Mexico) 4. *Menobranchius lateralis*. Harl.





1. *Proteus anguinus*. Latr. (The Blind Proteus) / 2. *Siren striata*. Leconte. (The Streaked Siren) / 3. *Siren intermedia*. Leconte (The intermediate Siren of Leconte)

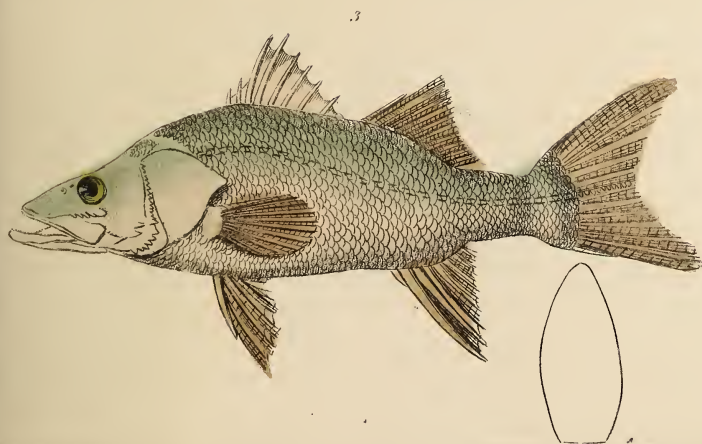
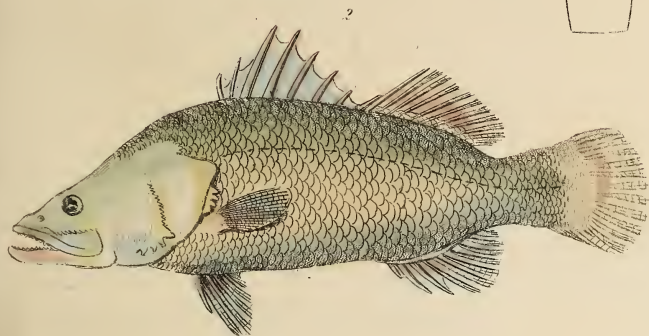
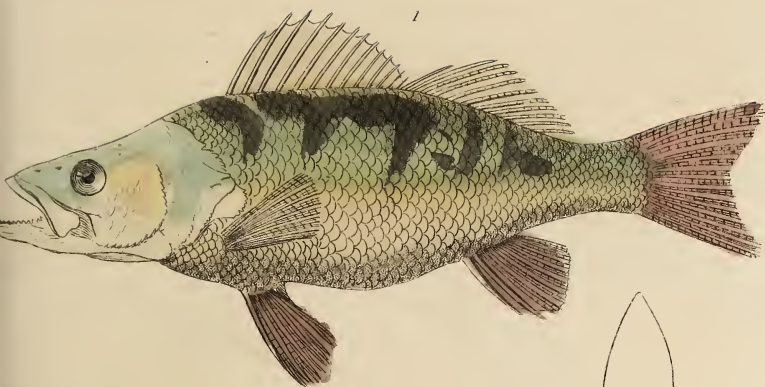






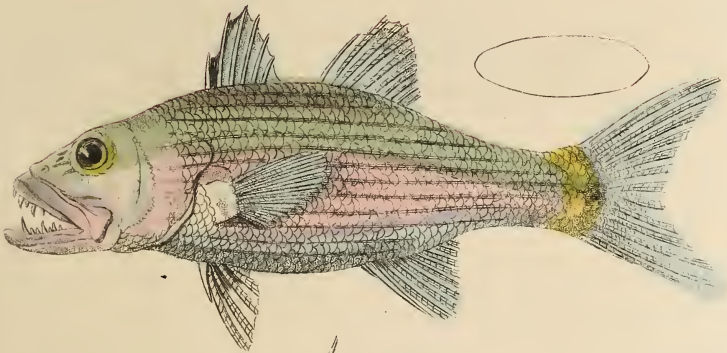
*Etelix carboeoides*. (The *Etelix*) 2. *Diploprion bifasciatum*. (The *bifasciate Diploprion*)  
 3. Head of the *Muro nigricans*. (The *Black Basse*) 4. Head of the *Nippon spinosus*. (The *Spiny Nippon*)  
 5. Head of the *Enoplosus armatus*. (The *Enoplosus* or *armed Perch* of *Japan*)





1. *Perca acuta* Cur et Val. 2. *P. latipes* nobilis Cur et Val. 3. *Centropomus undecimalis* n.  
Eleven Spined *Centropomus*





1. *Apogon trimaculatus* n. / The Mediterranean Apogon. 2. *Cheilodipterus arabicus* n. / Arabian Cheilodipterus. 3. *Ambassis commersonii* n. / Commerçon's Ambassis.

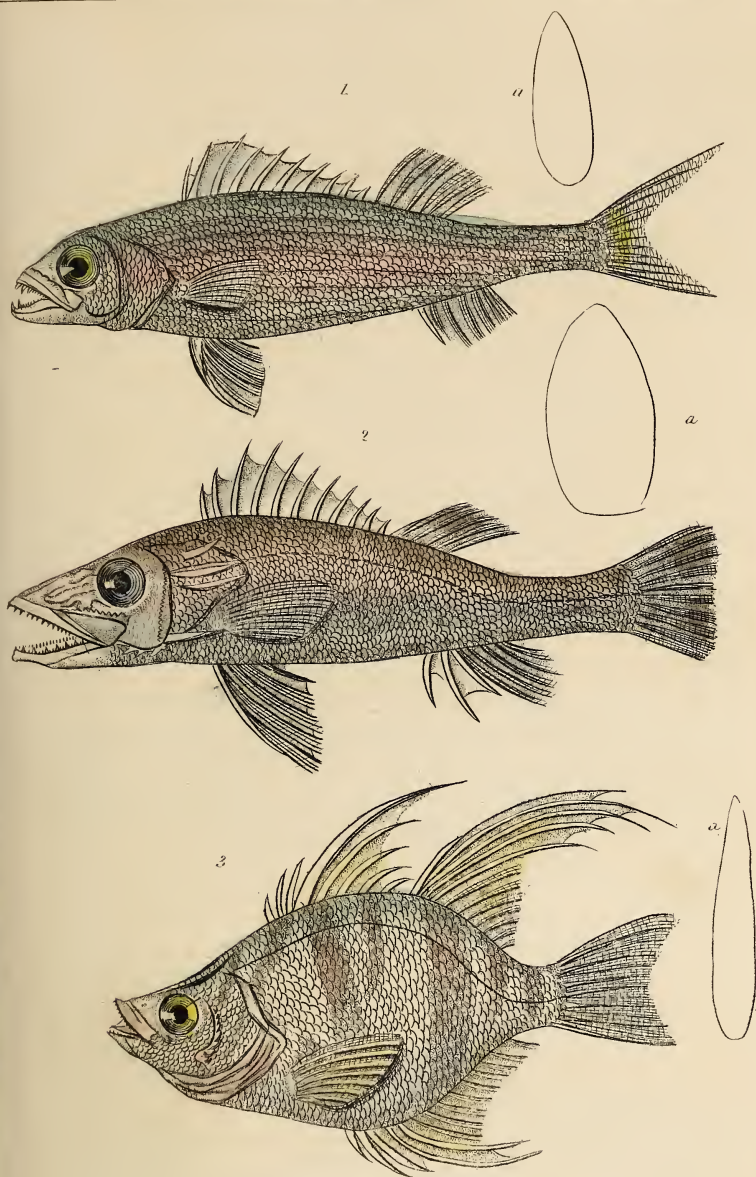






1. *P. Lucioperca sandra*, n. The Common Pike Perch. 2. *P. Lucioperca american* (The American Perch).  
3. *Huro nigricans*, n. The Black Bass of the Huron.





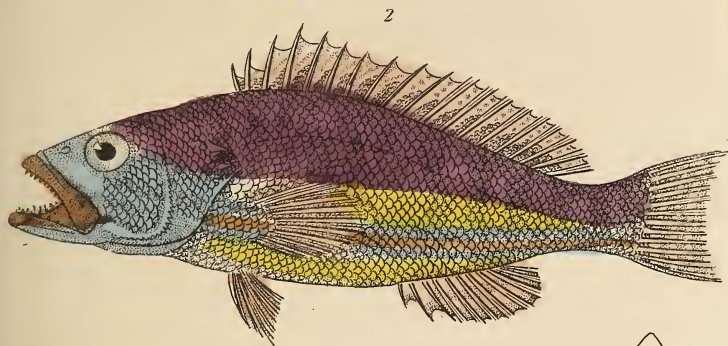
*Lucioperca Volgensis* Pallas / The Russian Perch. 2. *Nippon spinosus* / The Spined Nippon-  
3. *Enoplosus armatus*, n. / The Armed Enoplosus.







1



2



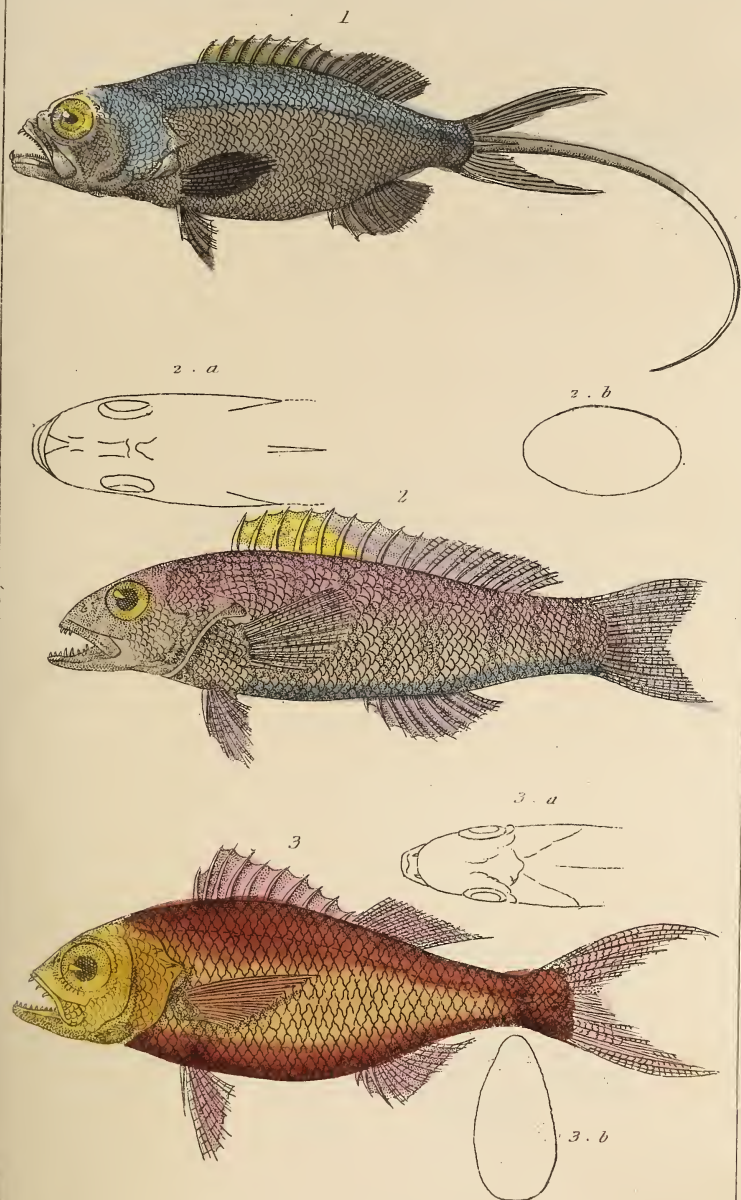
3

3 . a



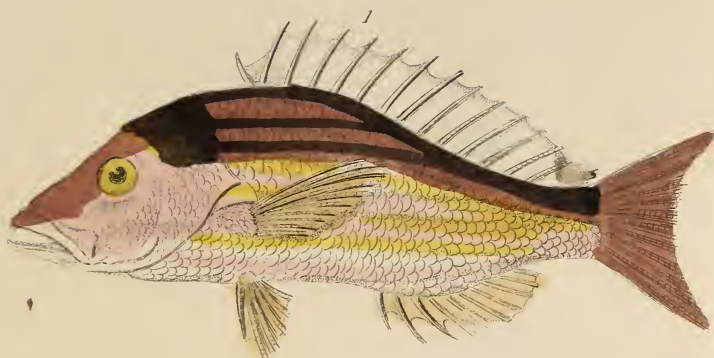
1. *SERRANUS anthias*. (The spined Serranus) 2. *SERRANUS cabrilla*. Nob. (The common Serranus)  
 3. *SERRANUS gigas*. Nob. (The Mérou of the Mediterranean)





1. *Serranus phacton* Rob. (Long-tailed Serranus) 2. *Serranus fascicularis* Rob. (The Banded Serranus.) 3. *Serranus ocellatus* Rob. (The large eyed Serranus.)





1 *Mesoprius unnotatus* (The Spotted Mesoprius) 2 *Mesoprius chrysurus* Vob. Golden-tailed Mesoprius

3 *Durope rivulata* Vob. The Banded Durope







1. P. Labax *micronotatus* n. 2. P. Labax *lupus* n. 3. Serenatus *scriba* n.





1 *Sternoptys diaphana* 2 *Sternoptys ojereti*

3 *Gymnarchus bengalensis*







1. *Plectropoma leopardinus* n. / Leopard Spotted *Plectropoma* / 2. *Plectropoma puella* n. / Beautiful *Plectropoma* / 3 *Serranus altivelis* / Large Finned *Serranus*. }





1. *Pentaceros capensis*. Rob. 2. *Geystes salmoides*. Rob. (*The Salmon formed Growler*)  
 3. *Gentopristes nigricans*. Rob. (*American Black Blate*)



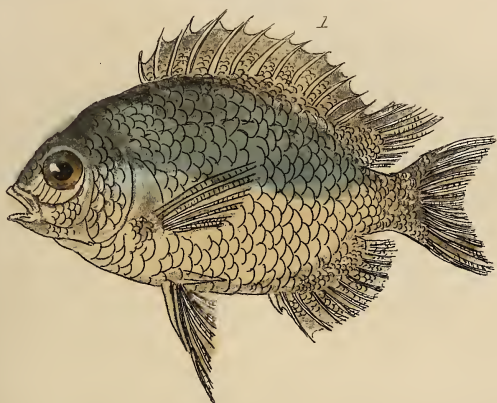




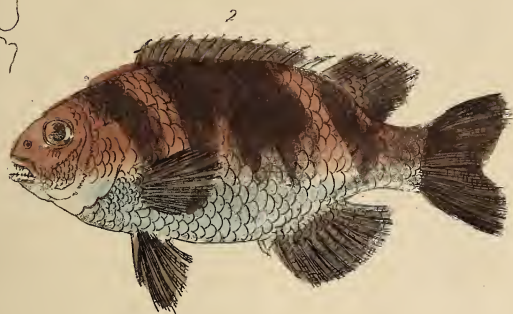
1. *Perca serrato-granulata*. (The Granulated Perch) 2. *Grammistes orientalis*. (The Oriental Grammist) 3. *Aspro vulgaris*. (The Common Aspro) 4. Head of the *Labrax vulgaris*. (The Basse Perch) 5. Head of the *Esox nubilus*. (The American Pike)







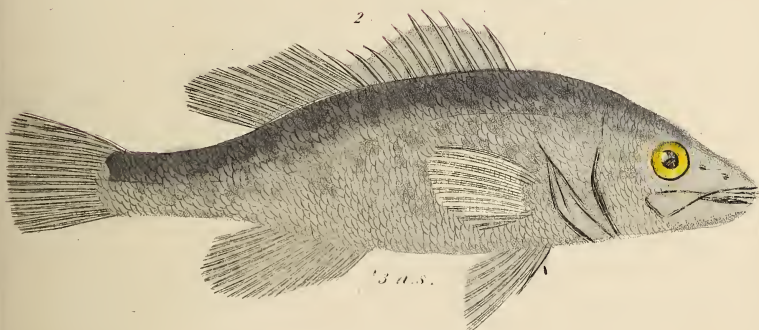
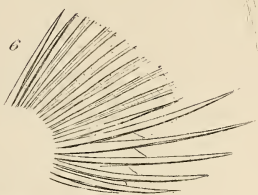
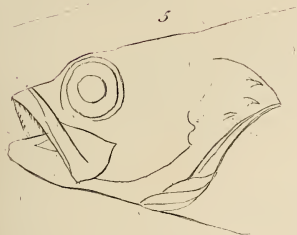
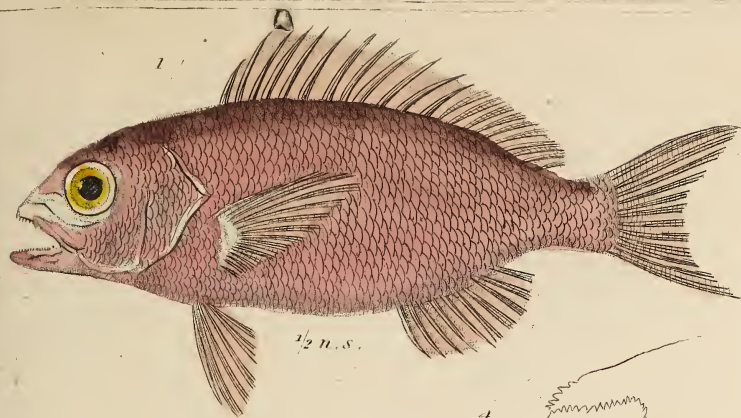
W  
W



W W

1. *Heliasas insolatus* n. 2. *Pomacentrus fasciatus* n. 3. *Glyplisodon celestinus* n.





1. *Centropomus auratus*, The Golden Red Perch / 2. *Girella macquartensis*, The Grey Mullet of New South Wales / 3. Head of the *Acerina vulgaris* (The Common Greenling) / 4. Head of the *Polyprion americanus*, The Mediterranean Gurnard / 5. Head of the *Myxodus argenteus* (The Soap Wort) / 6. Fin of the *Cerithium fasciatum*.







1. *Dules marginatus*, *Seb.* The Bordered Doule. 2. *Datnia argentea*.

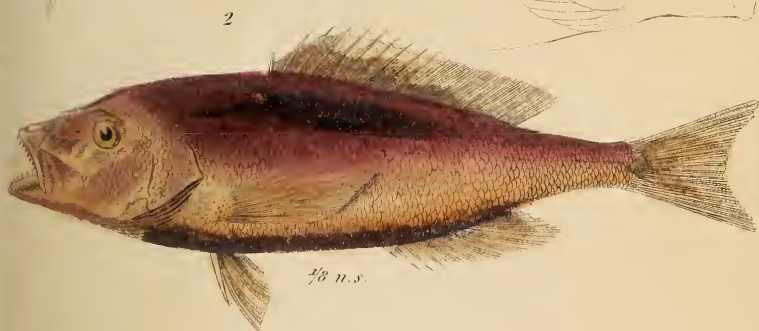
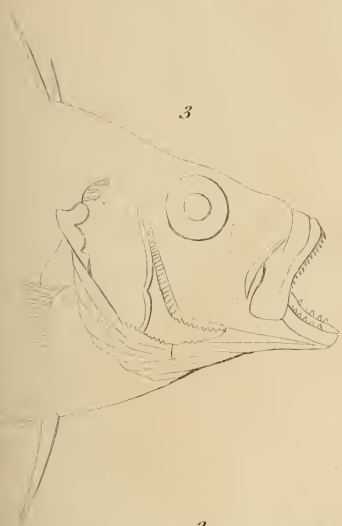
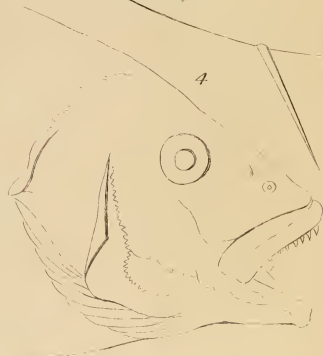
3. *Therapon Theraps*.





1. *Apozon rex nullorum*. (The Red Surmullet) 2. *Pomatomus telescopium*. (The Telescope Pomatomus)  
 3. *Lucioperca sandra*. (The Common Sandre) 4. Head of the *Cheilodipterus arabicus*. (Tabah of the  
 Arabs) 5. Head of the *Ambassis commersonii*. (The Dugol)





1. *Serranus hexagonatus*, Cuv. s. g. Merou. (The Hexagon Sea Perch.) 2. *Mesoprion aya*, Cuv. (The Garraha or Red Mesoprion.) 3. Head of the *Plectropomus puella*, Cuv. (The White Lady of Martinique.) 4. Head of the *Serranus anthius*, s. g. Barbier. Cuv. (The Mediterranean Barber.) 5. Head of the *Diaconia rivulata*, Cuv. (The Coromandel Orati.)







*Centrarchus sporoides.* 2 *Buteo rupestris.* (The Double) 3. Head of the *Pomotis vulgaris*  
 (The American Pond Perch) 4. Head of the *Priacanthus japonicus.* (The *Priacanthus* of Japan)



1



2



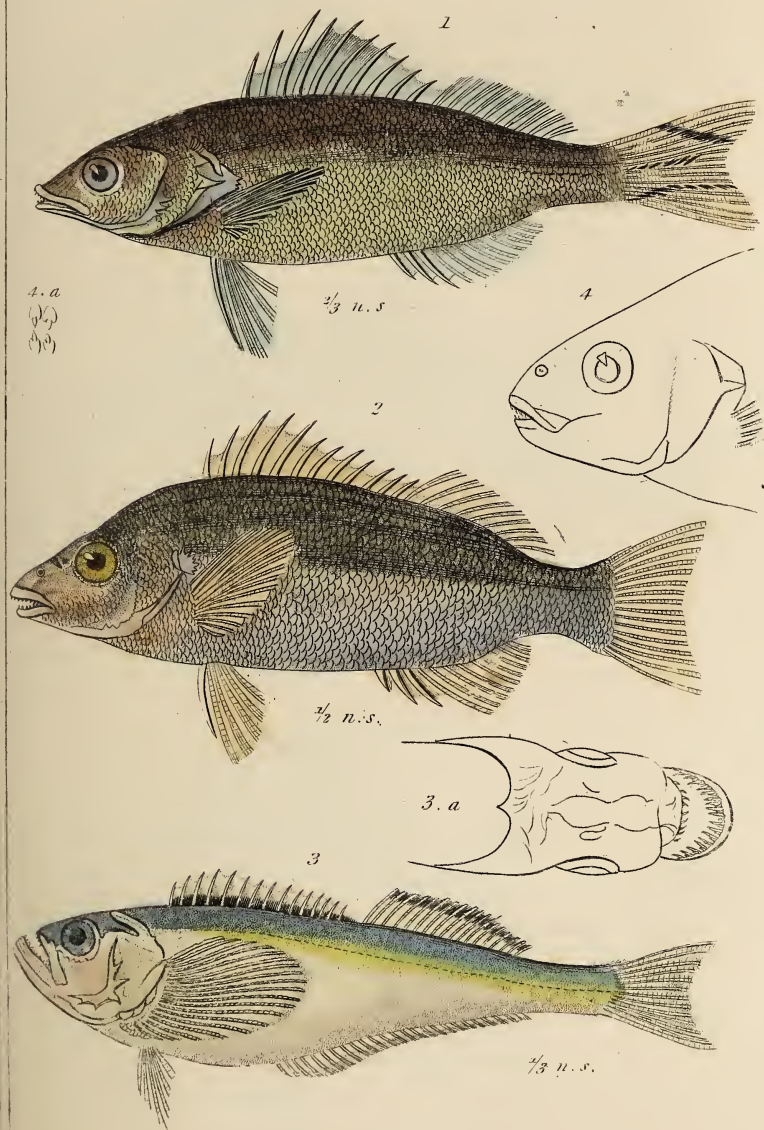
3



1. *Pelax filamentosum*, n. 2. *Platycephalus asper*, 3. *Dactylopterus orientalis*, nab.







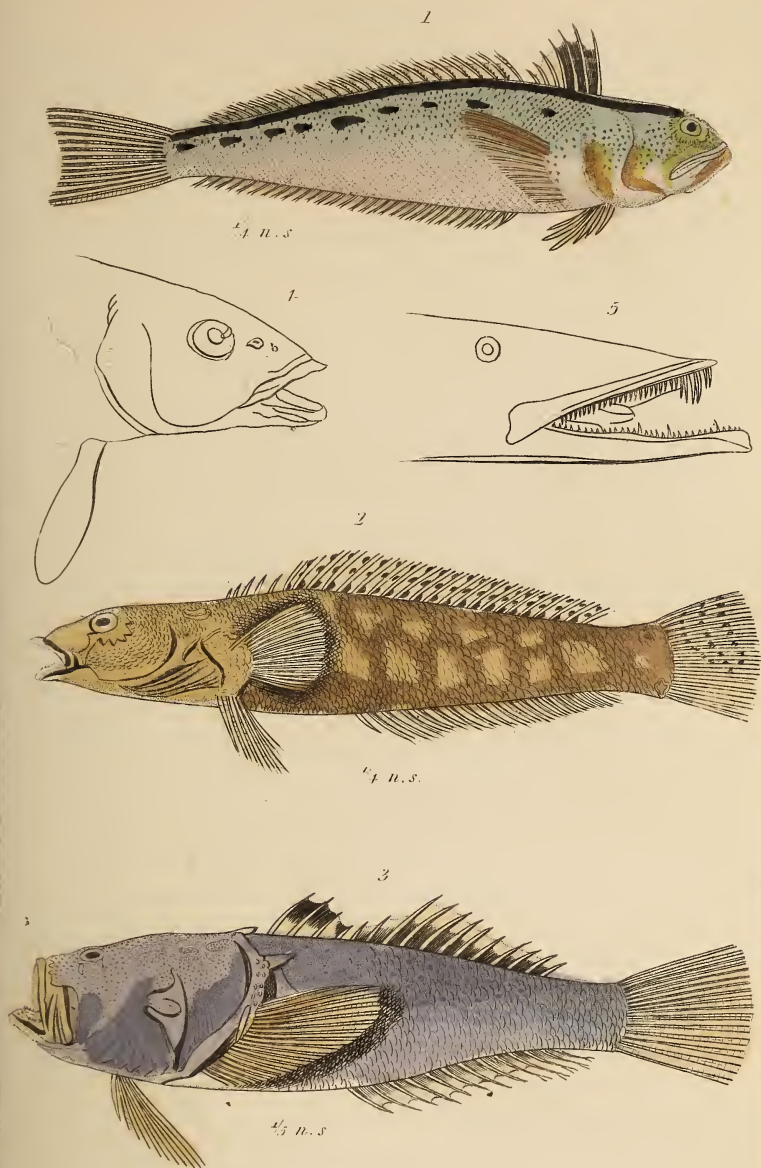
1. *Therapon puta*. (The Therapon) 2. *Pelates quadrilineatus*. (The four lined Pelates) 3. *Trichodon Stelleri*. (The Trichodon) 4. Head of the *Helotes sexlineatus*. (The six lined Helotes)





1. *Holotox ser. laticauda* nob. 2. *Myripristis japonicus* n. 3. *Holocentrum hastatum* n.



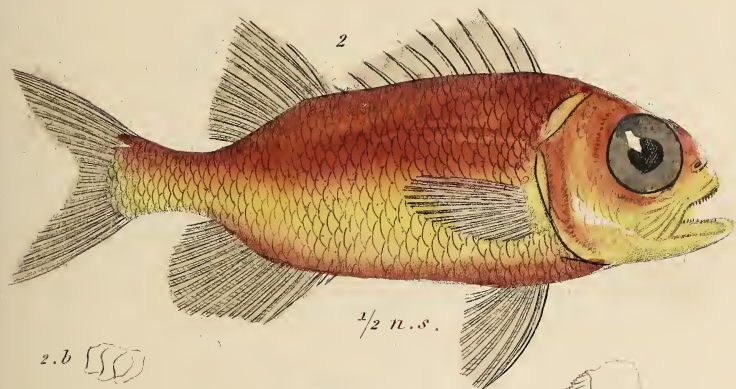
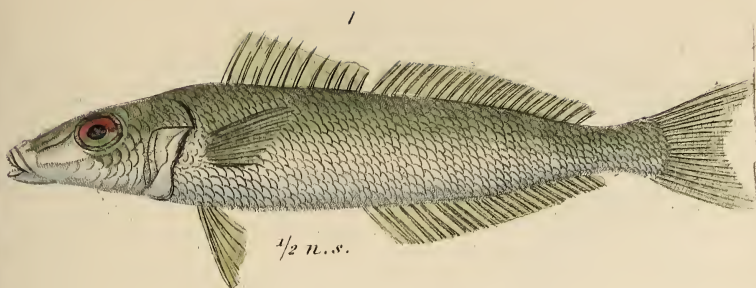


1. *Trachinus araneus* Rhsa. 2. *Percis cancellata*. 3. *Uranoscopus guttatus*.

4. Head of the *Pinguipes Brasilianus*. 5. Head of the *Percophis Brasilianus*.







2.b

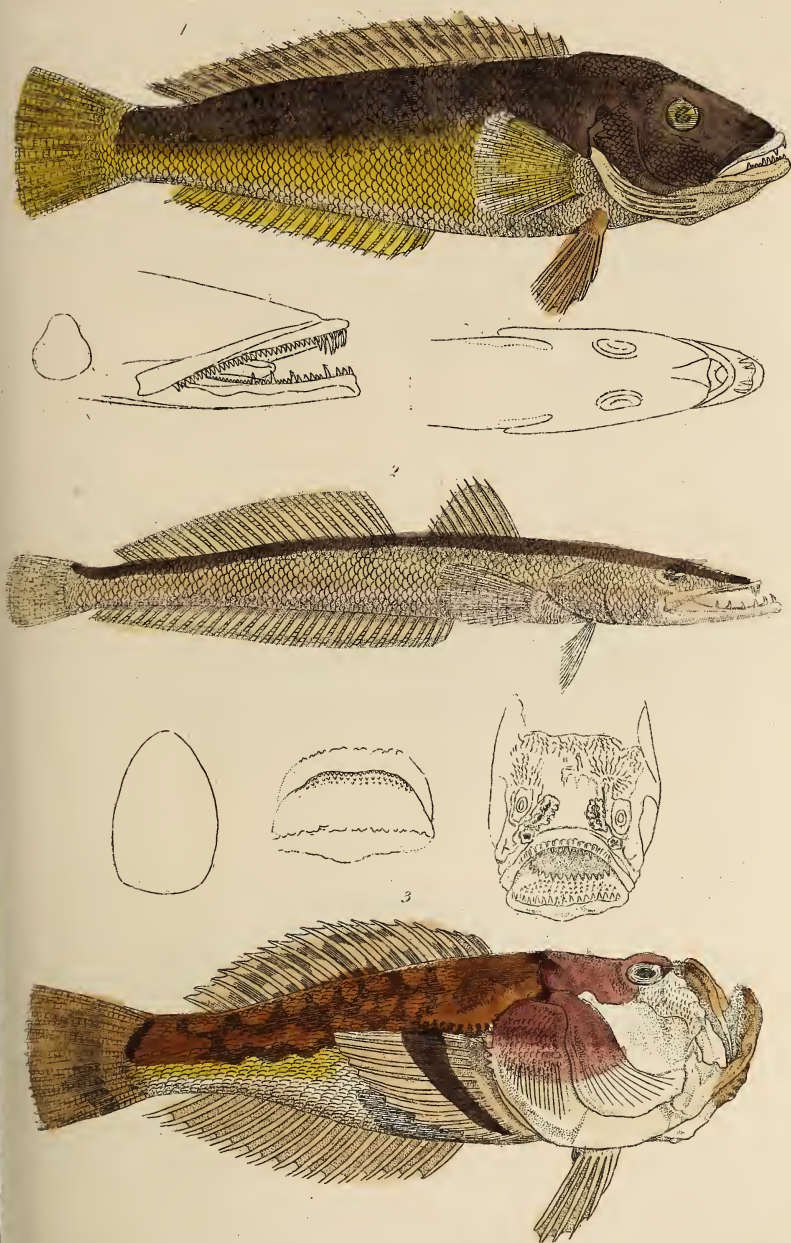
2.a



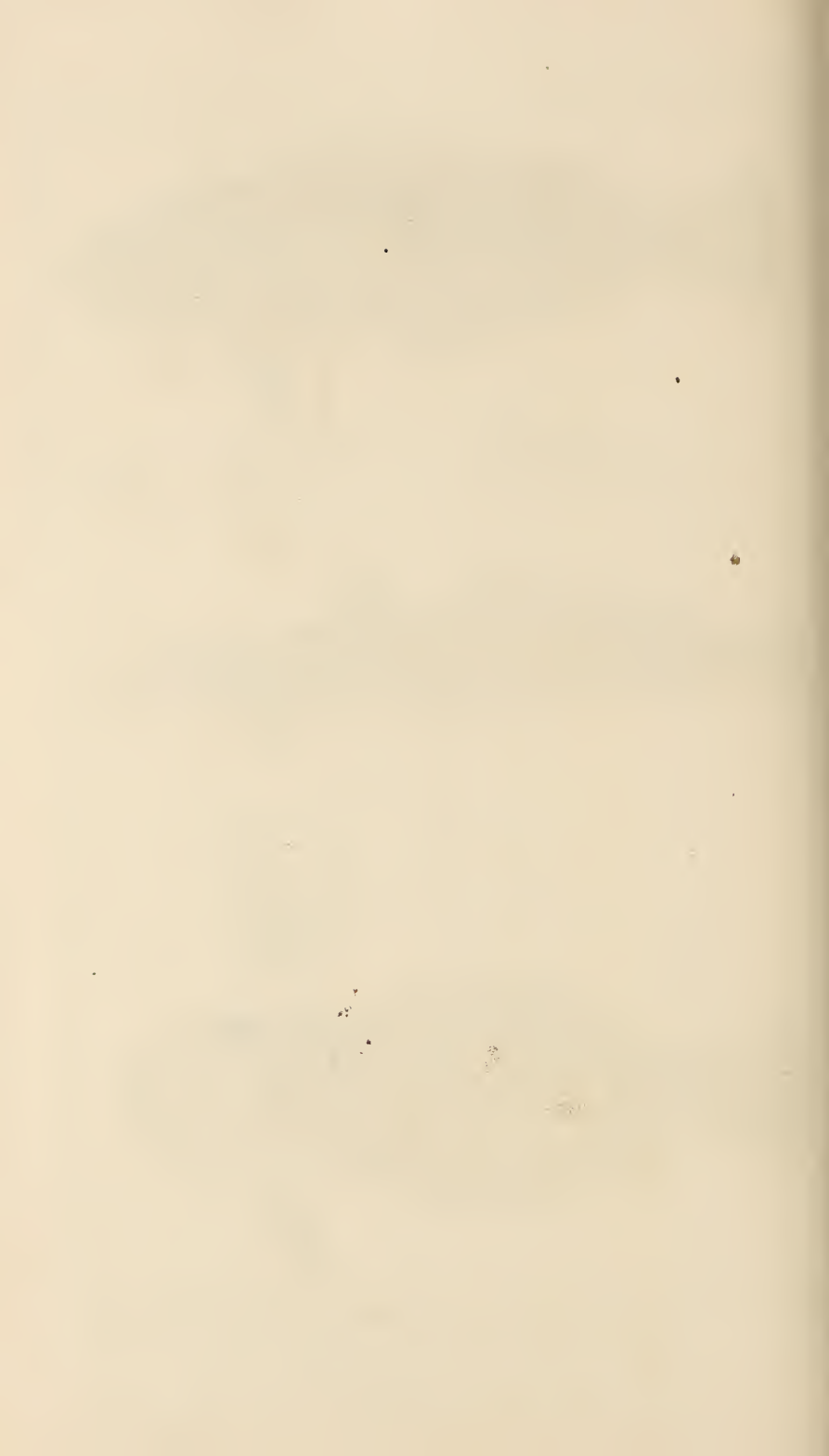
1. *Sillago erythraea*. 2. *Myripristis seychellensis*.

3. *Beryx decadactylus*.

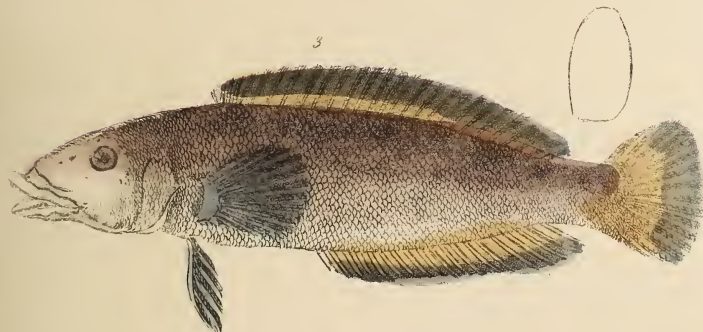




*Percis semifasciata*, n. The half banded Percis/2. *Percophis brasiliensis*, n. The Brazilian Percophis/  
3. *Uranoscopus inermis*, n. The unarmed Star Gazer.

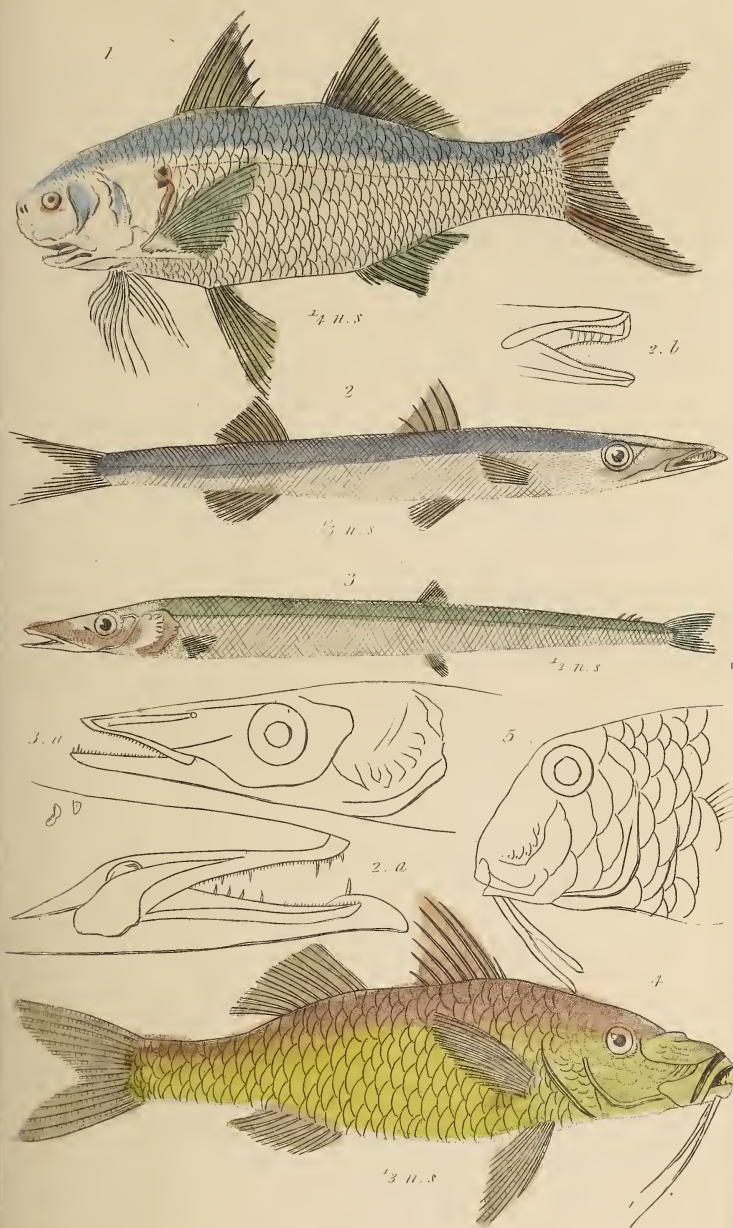






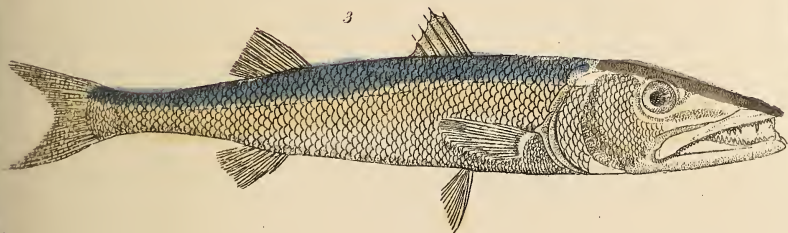
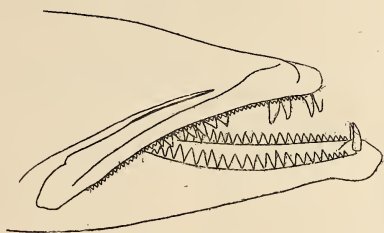
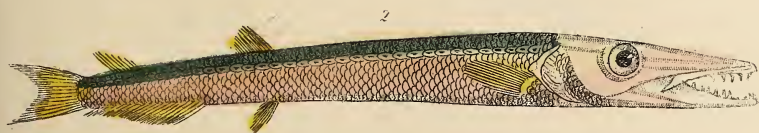
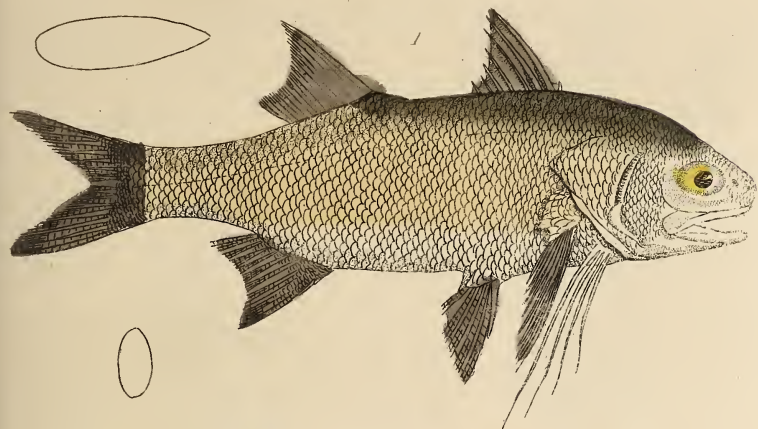
1. *Beryx lineatus*. n. 2. *Trachinus radiatus*. n. 3. *Pinguipes brasilianus*. n.





1. *Polynemus emcadactylus*. 2. *Splyrana vulgaris*. 3. *Paralepis coregonoides* Risso.  
4. *Epeneus luteus*. 5. Head of the *Mullus barbatus*.

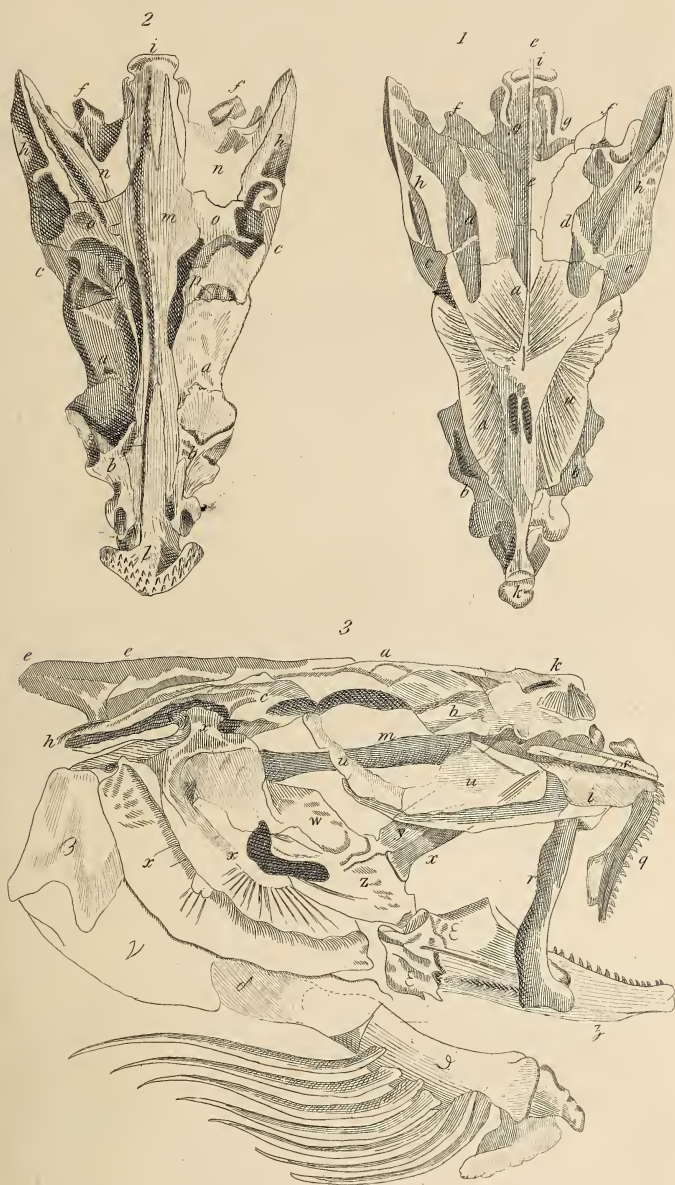




1. *Polyemus quadrifidus* (The four-fidimented Paradise Fish.) 2. *Paralepis sphaeroides* Risso.  
3. *Sphyræna Barracuda* Cuv. et Val.







Head of a Cod — *Gadus morrhua*, Lin.

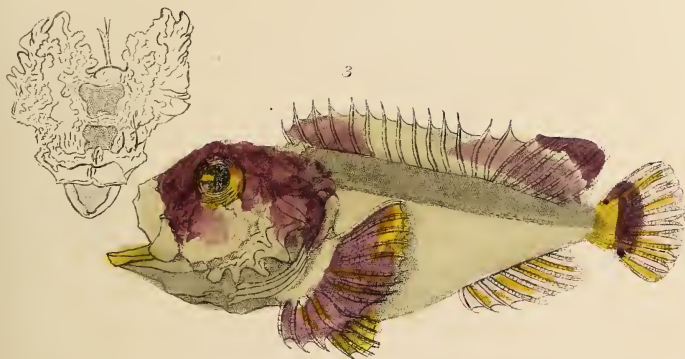
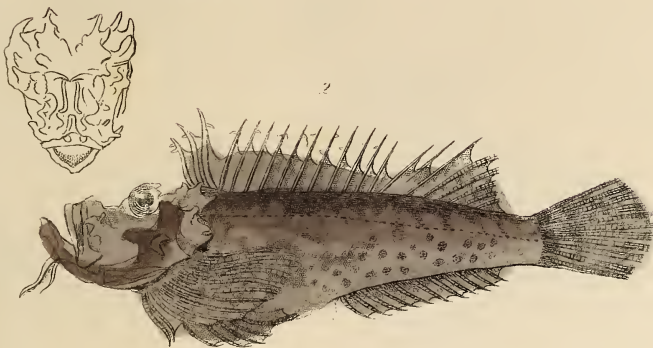




1 *Sillago domina*, n. 2 *Mullus barbatus*, Linn. 3 *Upeneus Foa*, n.







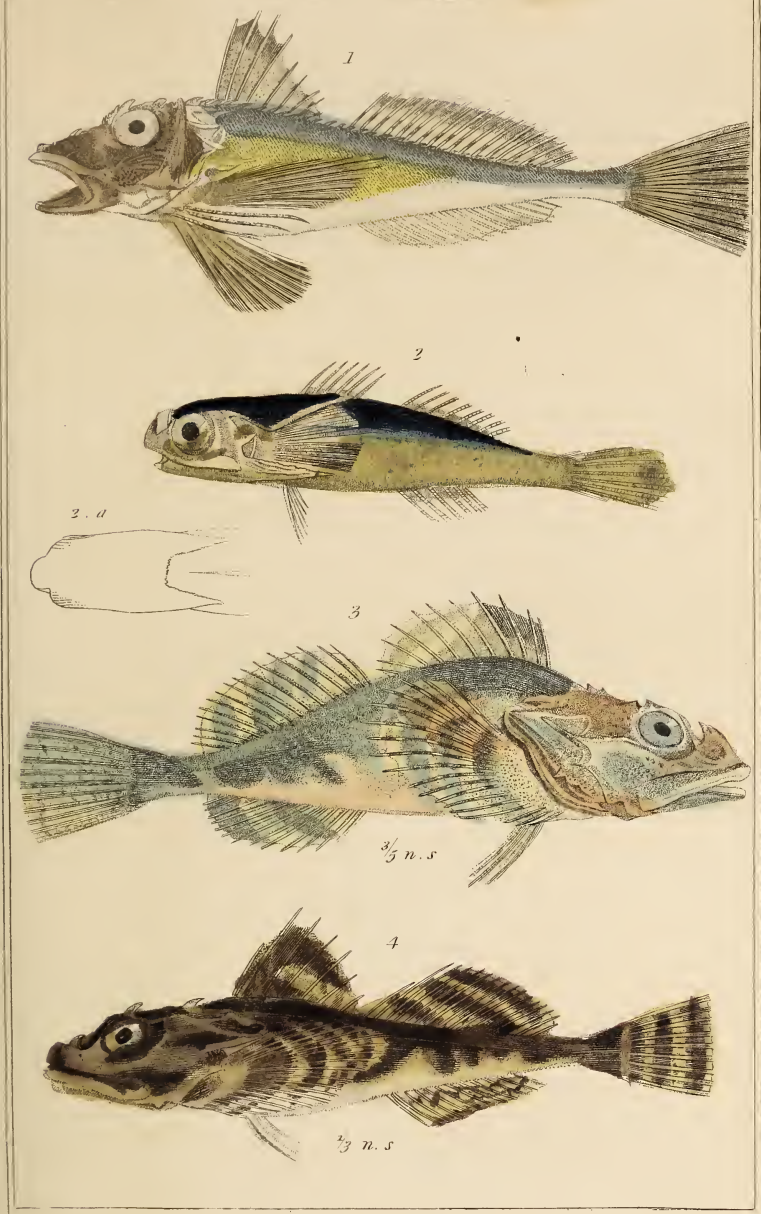
1. *Agriopus variegatus*, n. 2. *Pelor japonicum*, n. 3. *Squalocetia erioptera*, n.





1. *Scorpena grandicornis*, n. 2. *Bombrus japonicus*, n. 3. *Urolophus japonicus*, n.





1. *Trigla pavoletta*. Val. & Cuv. 2. *Cephalocanthus spinarella*. Cuv. 3. *Cottus porosus*. Cuv.

4. *Cottus octodecim spinosus*. Cuv.







1. *Prionotus tribulus* nob. 2. *Trigla lucerna* Brünn. 3. *Peristedion cataphractum* Lacép.

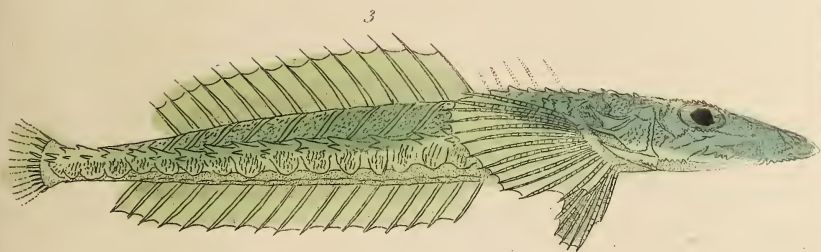
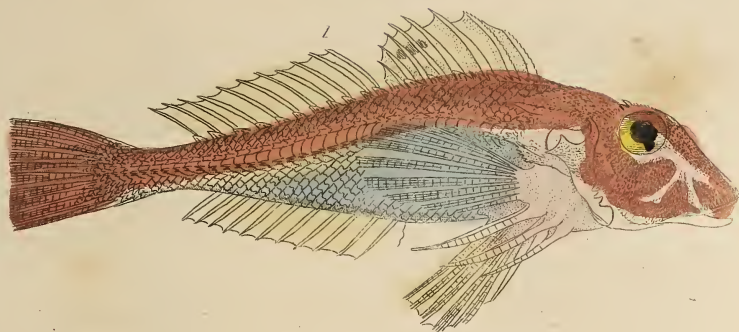




1. *Aspidiphorus segaliensis*, Guv. 2. Head of the *Aspidiphorus quadricornis*, Guv. 3. *Hemitripterus americanus*, Guv. 4. *Hemilepidotus Zilesii*, Guv. 5. Head of the *Platycephalus asper*, Guv.

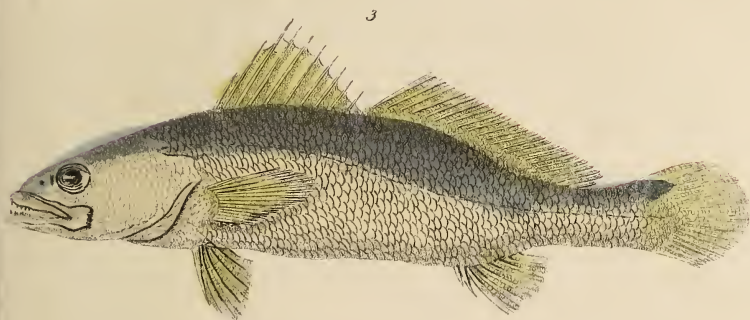






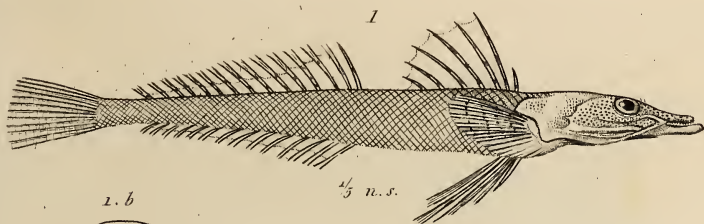
*Trigla papilio*, nob. The Butterfly Gurnard / 2. *Cottus bubalis* Faght. The Bull-Head / 3. *Oplichthys Langsdorffii*.



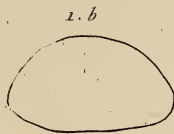


1. *Sciaena pama* n. 2. *Otolithus ruber* n. 3. *Otolithus tereus* n.

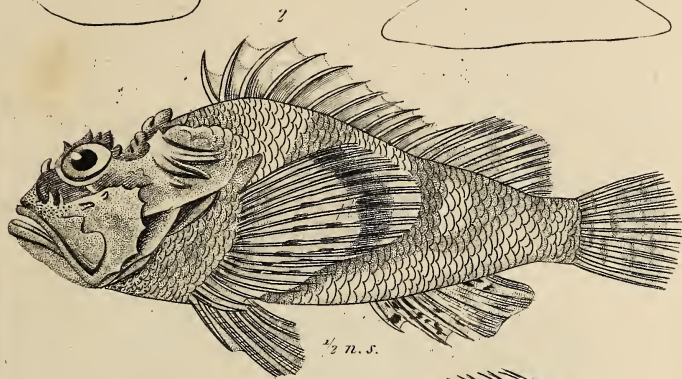




$\frac{1}{5}$  n. s.



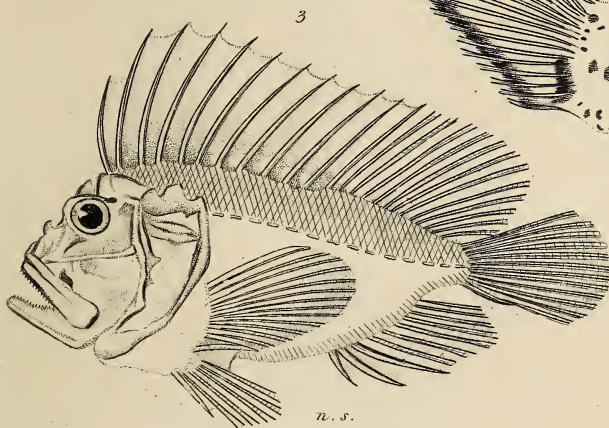
1. a



$\frac{1}{2}$  n. s.



2. a



n. s.

1. *Platycephalus grandispinis*. Cuv. 1. a. Thickness of the body towards the Head. 1. b. Thickness of the middle. 2. *Scorparna nesogallica*. Cuv. 3. *Tanianotus triacanthus*. Cuv.







*Cheilodactylus Antonii*. 2. *Amphiprion chrysogaster*. 3. *Heliases frenatus*. 4. Head of the *culopsides tyrogensis*. 5. Head of the *Premnas semitrinctus*. 6. Head of the *Bacillus marginatus*. 7. Head of the *Pomacentrus fasciatus*. 8. Head of the *Glyphisodon celestinus*.



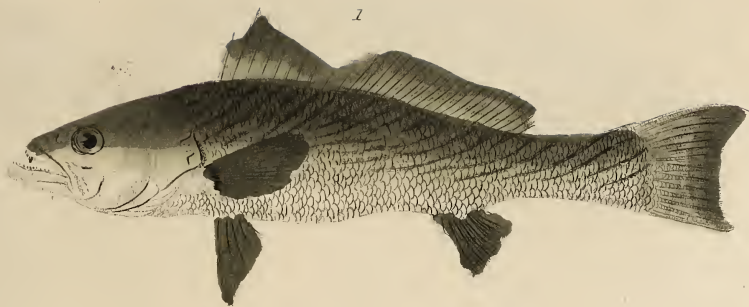


1. *Sebastes norvegicus* n. 2. *Blepsias villanus* n. 3. *Pterois volitans* n.

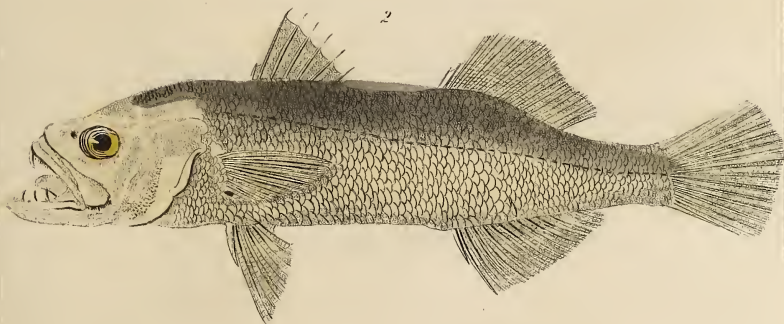




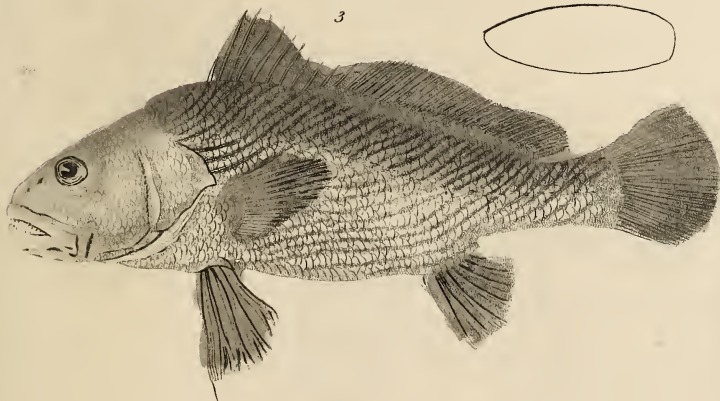
1



2

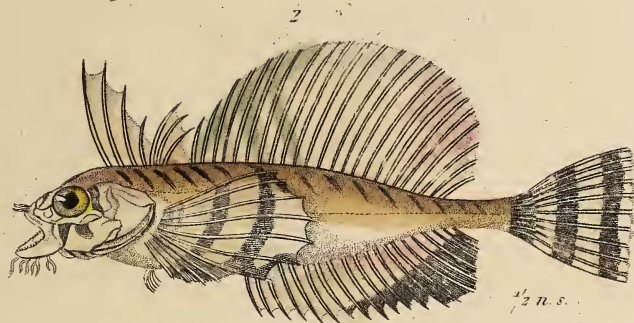
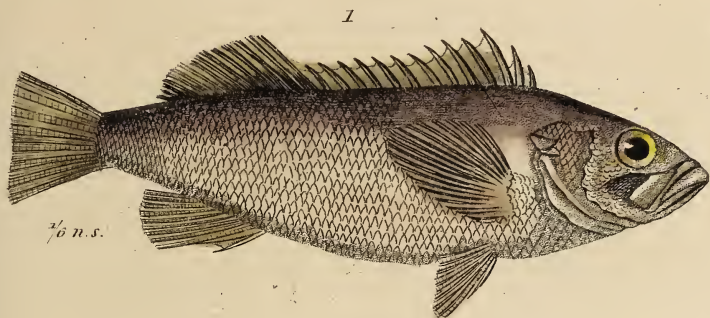


3



1. *Otolithus guatucupa* n. 2. *Ancylodon parvipinnis* n. 3. *Corvina semiluctuosa* n.





1. *Sebastes variabilis*. Cav. 2. *Blepsias trilobus*. Cav.

3. *Apistes marmoratus*. Cav.





1. *Pagellus centrodontus*. 2. *Boops salpa*. 3. Head & teeth of the *Sargus Rondeletii*. (The *Sargus* of Rondelet) 4. Head & Dentition of the *Chrysophrys aurata*. (The Golden Eye brow) 5. Head & Dentition of the *Pagellus erythrinus*. (The Pagel)







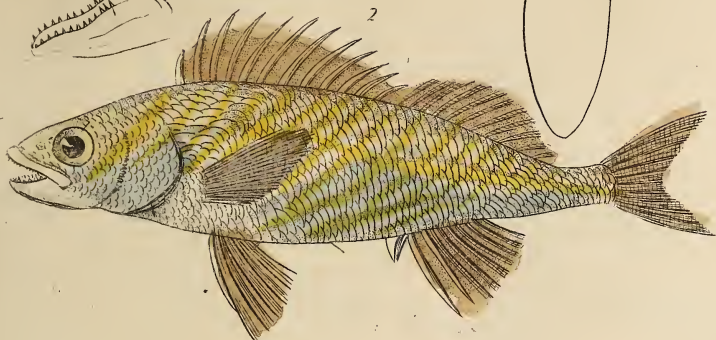
1. *Eques punctatus* Bl. 2. *Boridia grossidens* n. 3. *Eleginus macrorhinus* n.



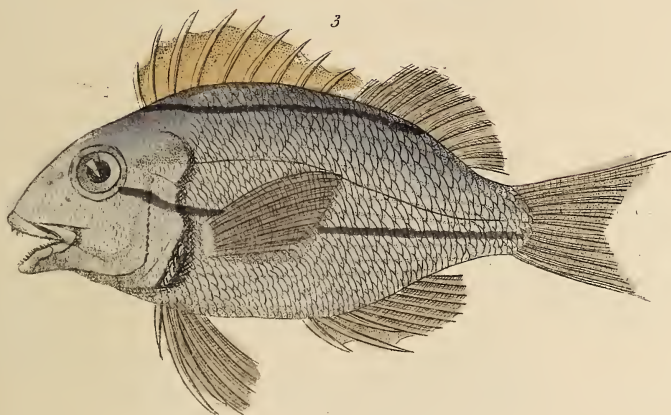
1



2



3



1. *Hæmulon quadrilineatum*, n. 2. *Hæmulon heterodon*, n. 3. *Pristipoma bilineatum*, n.

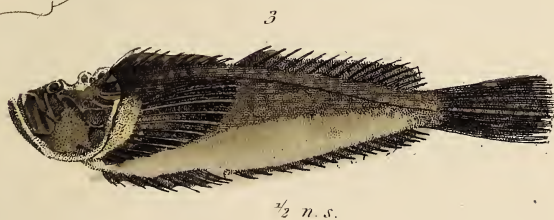
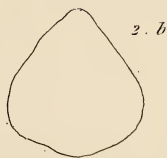
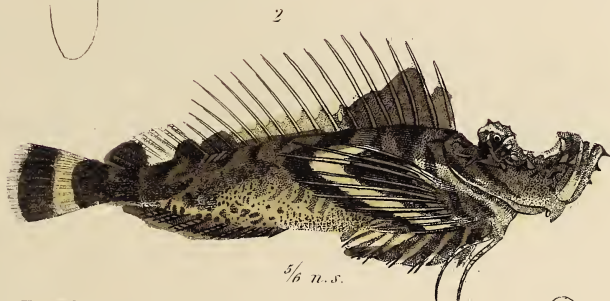
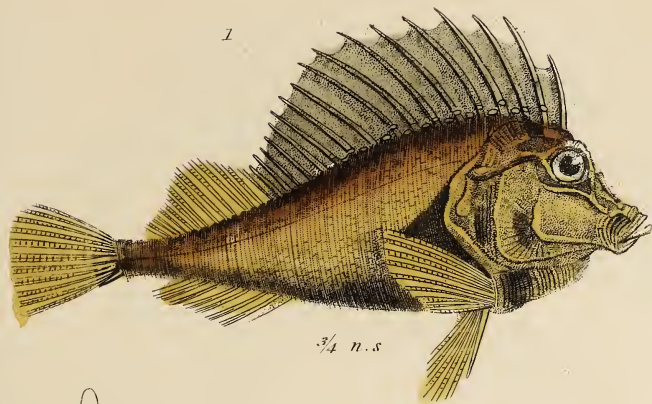






1. *Premnas semicinctus*. 2 & 3. *The Brain of the Sciaenops*. 4. *Dascyllus marginatus* *Flu.*





1. *Aegriopus peruvianus*. liv. 2. *Pelor maculatum*. liv.

3. *Synanceya elongata*. liv.



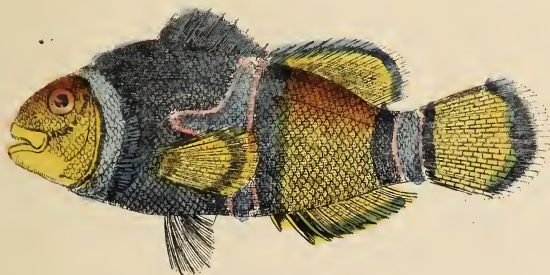
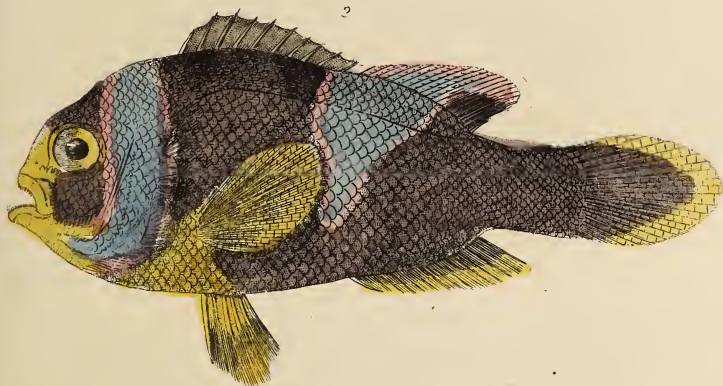
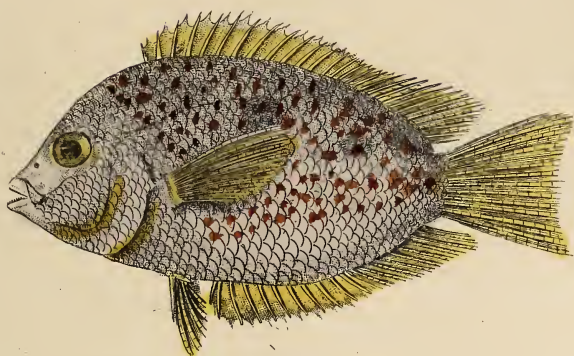




1. *Lobotes somnolentus* n. 2. *Diagramma orientale* n. 3. *Diagramma caritrons* n.

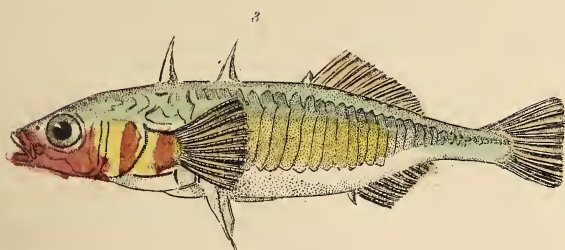
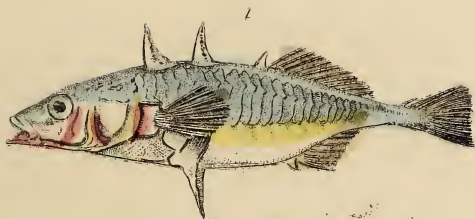






1. *Glyphisodon koruschi* n. 2. *Amphiprion latidarius* n. 3 *Amphiprion tunicatus* n.





1. *Gasterosteus trachurus*. Cur. et Val. 2. *Gasterosteus gymnuris*. Cur. et Val. 3. *Gasterosteus noveboracensis*. Cur. et Val. 4. *Gasterosteus leiurus*. Cur. et Val.

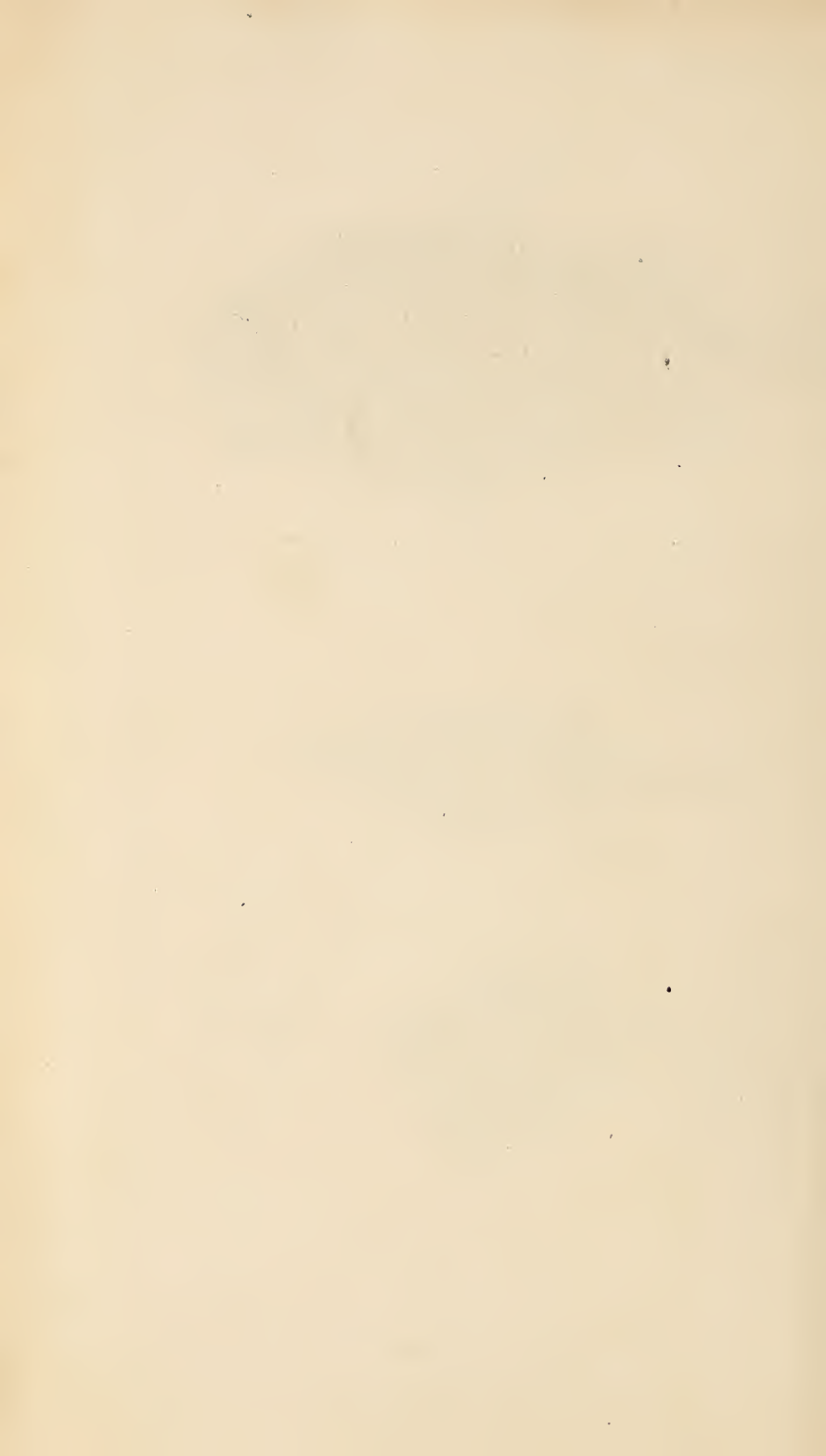


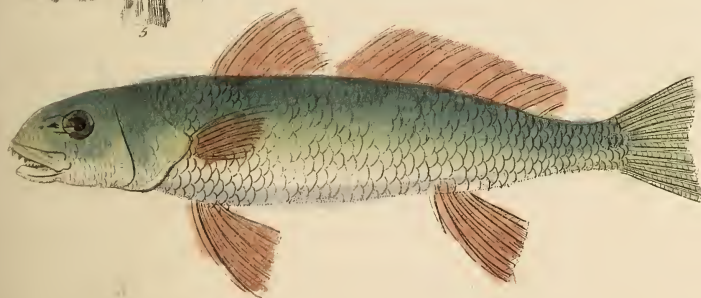
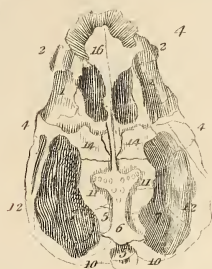
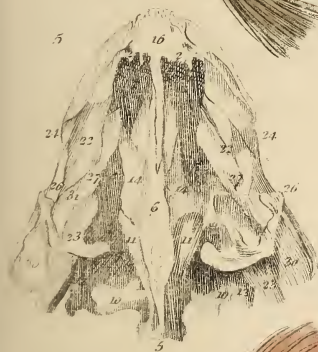
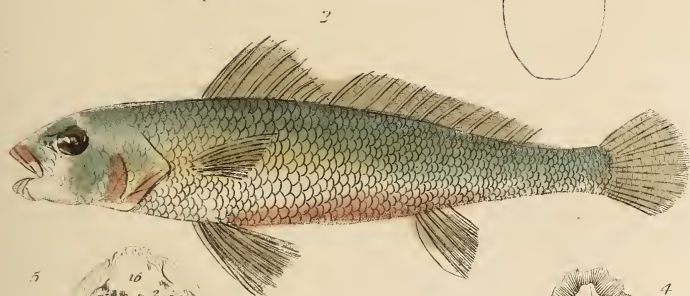
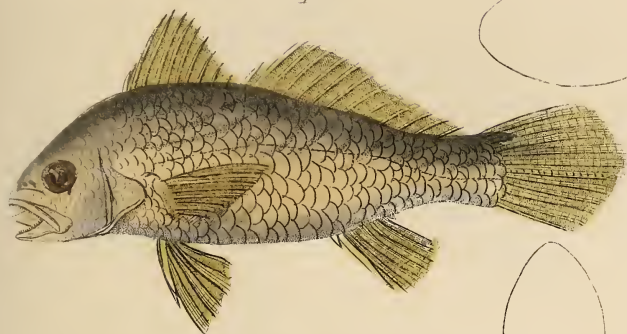




1. *Monocentris Japonica*, Gv. 2. *Gasterosteus brachycentrus*, Gv.

3. *Oreosoma confusum*, Gv.





*Labridae breviceps*. Nob. The Larine. 2. *Leptopterns Francisca*. Nob. The Leptoptern of the Island of St. Francis. 3. *Corvina ocellata*. Nob. The Spotted Corvina. Anatomical details of the Brain of the Anabas, sexual. 5. Anatomical details of the Brain of the Ophichthys. London: G. Bland, sen. 2. Old Bailey.

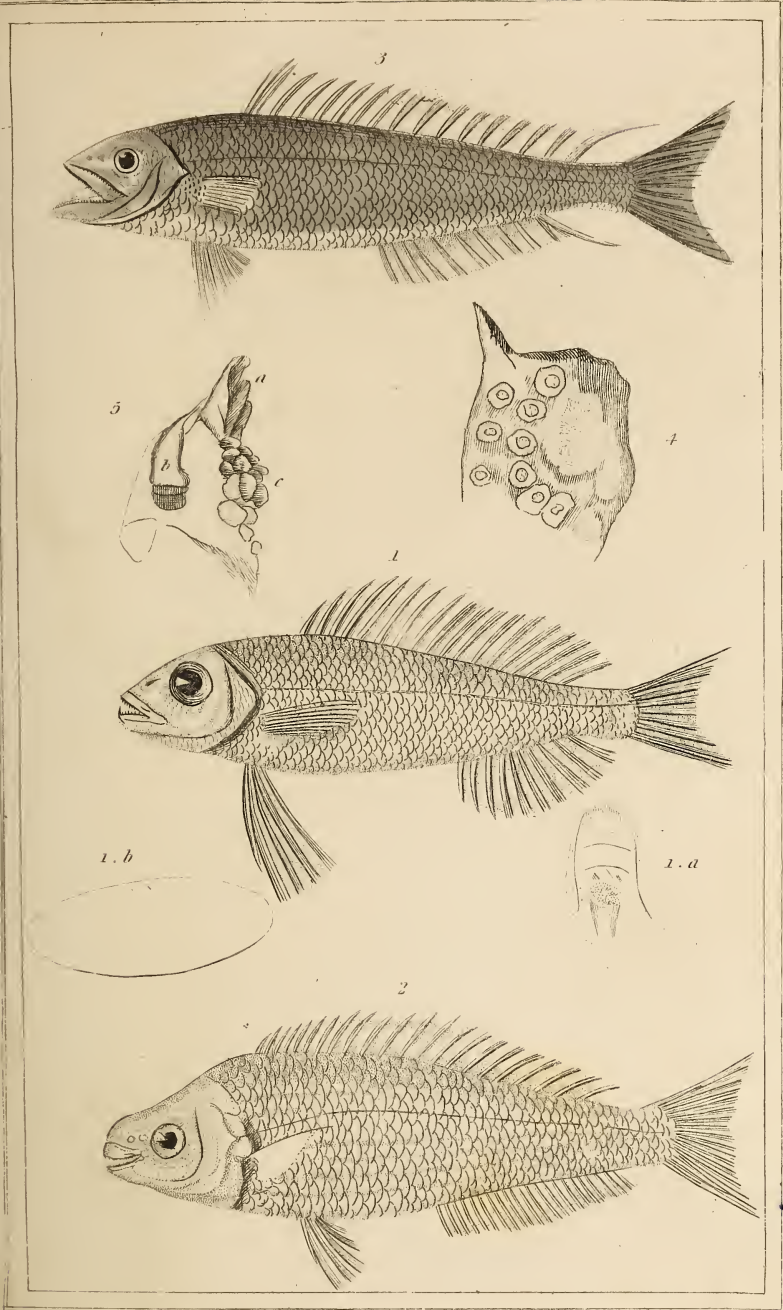




1. *Pogonias fasciatus*, n. [The Banded *Pogonias*.] 2. *Umbrina cervoides*, n. 3. *Micropogon lineatus*, n.



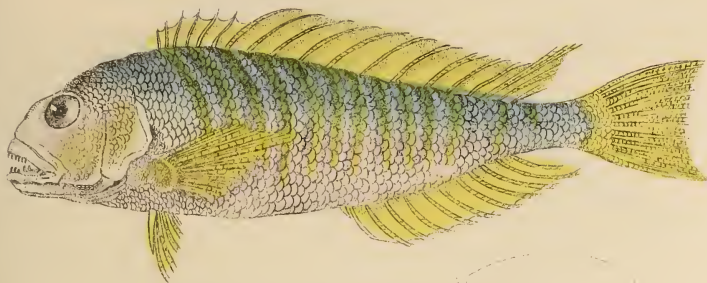




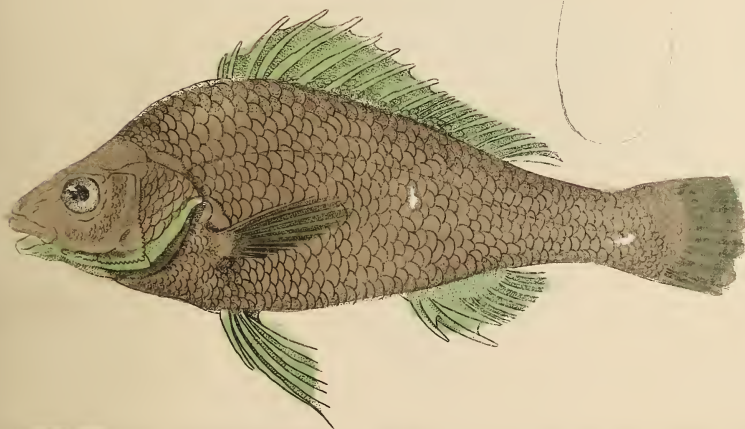
1 *Mura vomerina* Nob. 2. *Boops salpa* Nob. 3. *Aphareus caruleus* Nob. 4. A fragment of the intermaxillary jaw of a *Daniodes* with the molars detached. 5. The superior intermaxillary jaw of a *Sargus*. a. The incisors. b. The germ of an incisor tooth. c. The molars.



1



3



1. *Thalassoma doliatus*, n. 2. *Thalassoma zonatus*, n. 3. *Thalassoma caesiolum*, n.

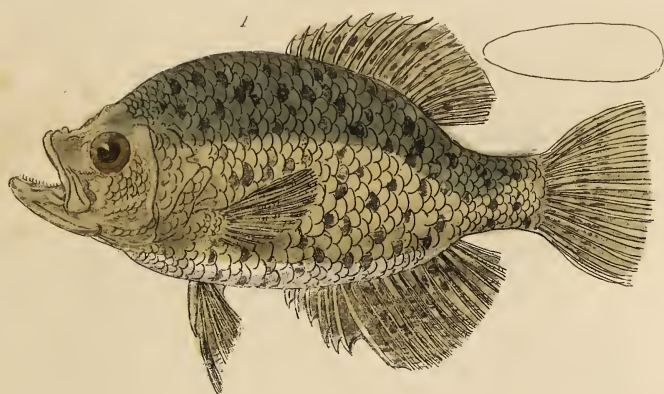






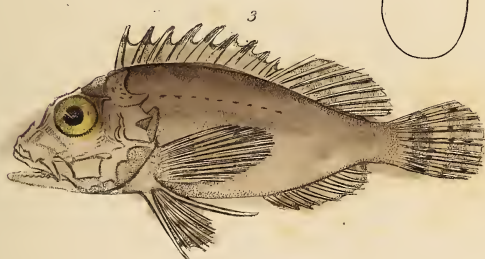
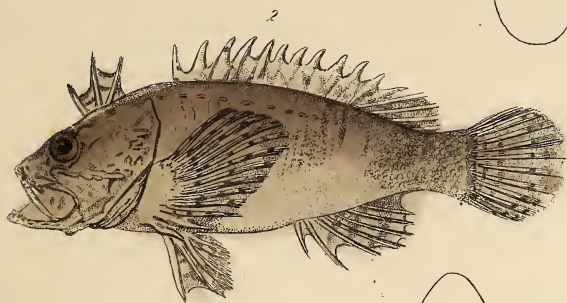
1. *Parus fasciatus*. 2. *Chaetodon strigatus* Longsd. 3. *Chaetodon reticulatus*.





1. *Centrarchus sparoides*. 2. *Rypticus arenatus*. 3. *Cirrhitidae fasciatus*

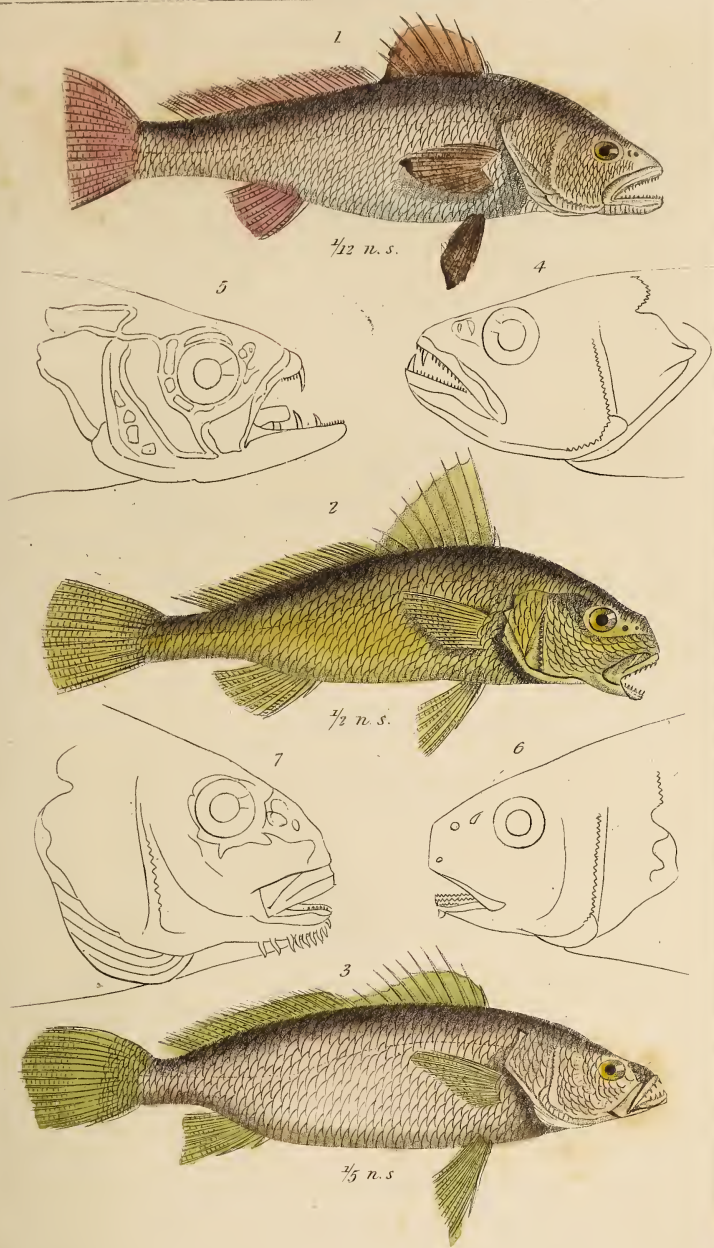




1. *Taenianotus triacanthus* Lacep. 2. *Apistus trachinoides*. 3. *Apistus monodactylus* n.

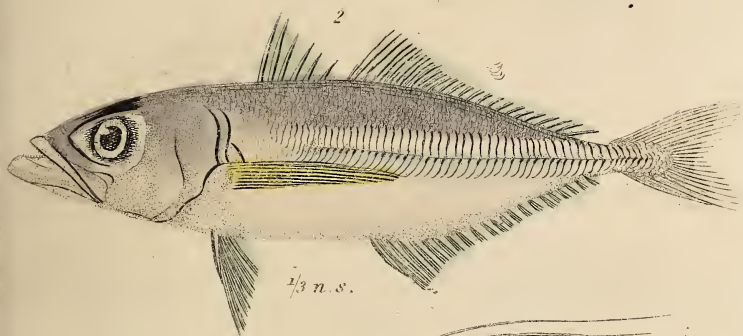




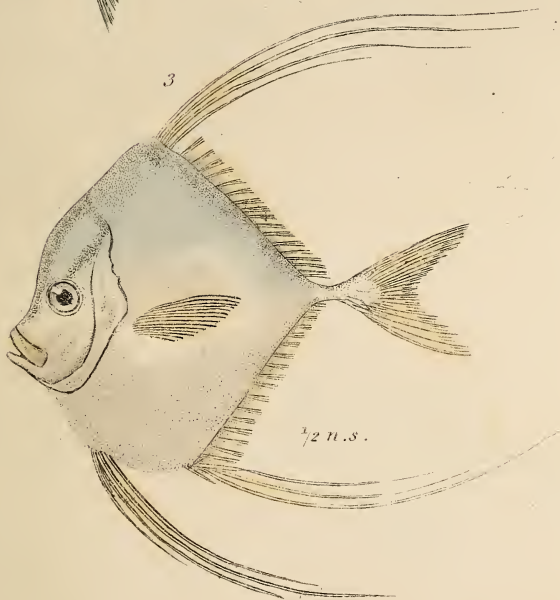


1. *Sciæna aquila*. 2. *Corvina Euxina*. 3. *Johnius senegalensis*. 4. Head of the *Otolithus ruber*.  
5. Head of the *Ancylodon parvipinnis*. 6. Head of the *Umbrina coroides*. 7. Head of the *Pogonias fasciatus*.





$\frac{1}{3}$  n. s.

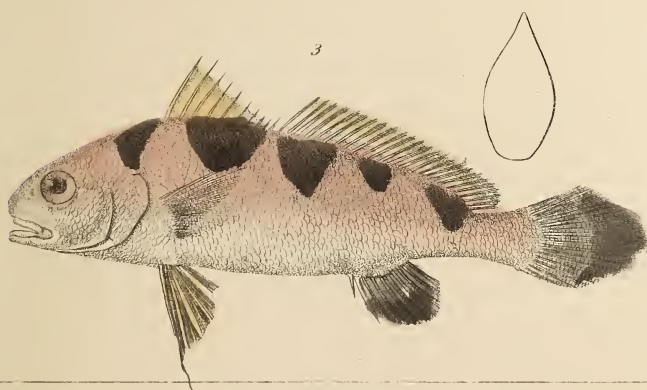
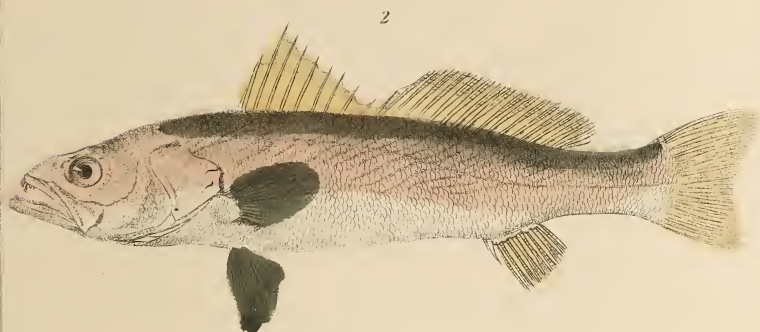
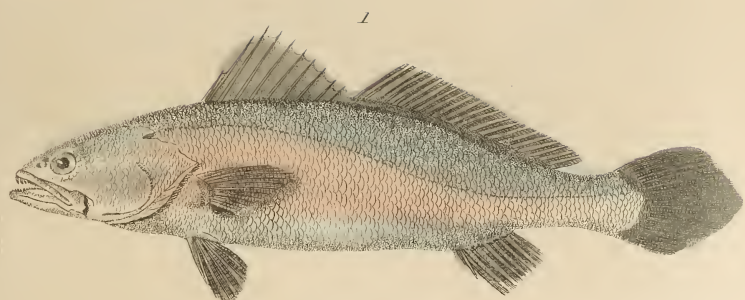


$\frac{1}{2}$  n. s.

1. *Nomius Peronii* (The Shepherd) 2. *Cavaux hoops*. (The False Mackerel or Carangul)  
3. *Gallus aegyptiacus*. (The Egyptian Gallus) Cuvier's Ichthyology, Vol. 2 page 261







1. *Otolithus torosus*. Nob. 2. *Otolithus quatuorcupa*. Nob. (*The Striped Otolithe*)  
3. *Corvina lobata*. Nob.





1. *Cheilodactylus carponensis*, n. 2. *Scolopsides lycogenis*, n. 3. *Diagramma gatherina*, n.



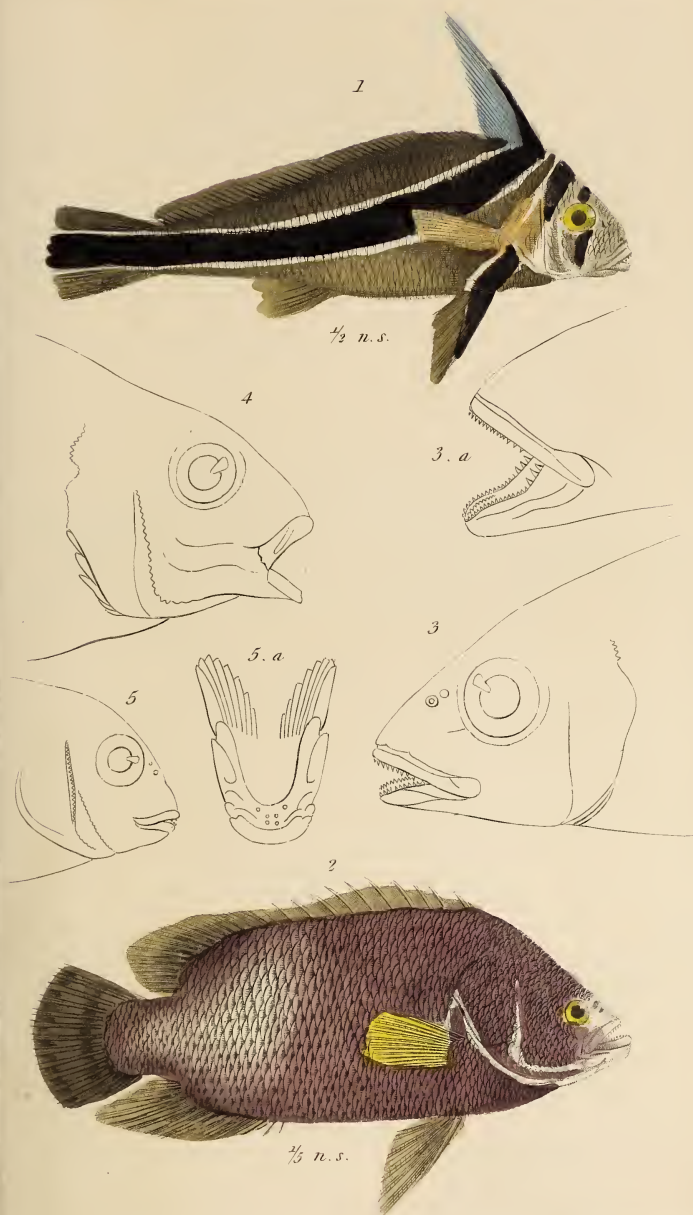




1. *Chaetodon strigangulus* Sol. 2. *Chaetodon lineatus* n. 3. *Chaetodon philippinus*.

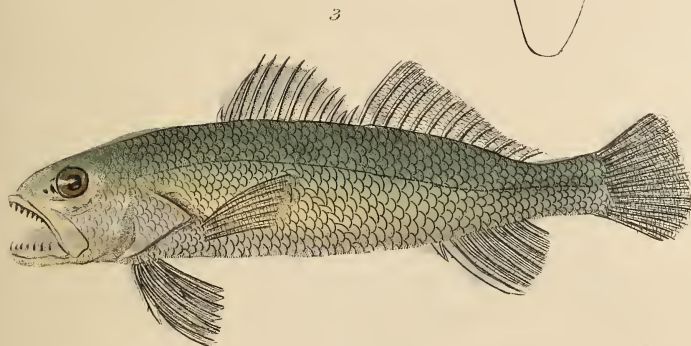
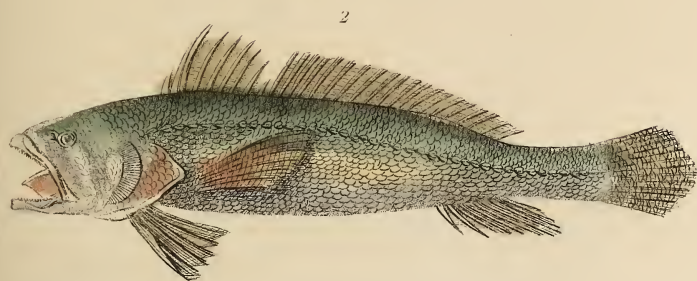
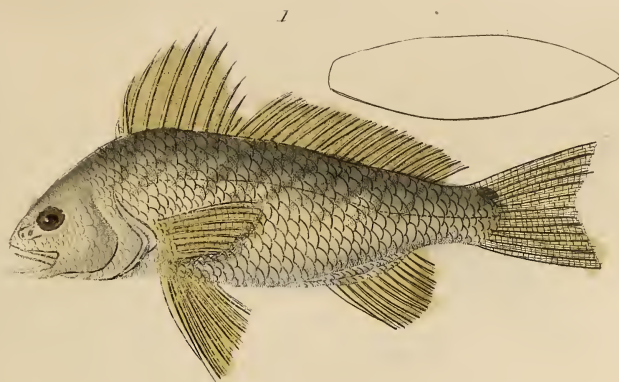






1. *Eques balteatus*. 2. *Lobotes erate*. 3. Head of the *Hermulion heterodon*. 4. Head of the *Pristipoma bilineatum*. 5. Head of the *Diagamma orientale*.





1. *Leinostomus xanthurus*, *Nob.* or *Johnius xanthurus*, *Sw.* 2. *Nebris microps*, *Nob.* (The small eye'd *Nebris*.) 3. *Corvina dentata*, *Nob.* (The many tooth *Corvina*.)







1. *Sargus annularis*. Nob. 2. *Sargus rhomboides*. Nob.  
3. *Charax puntazzo*. Nob. (The Common Puntazzo)



1



2

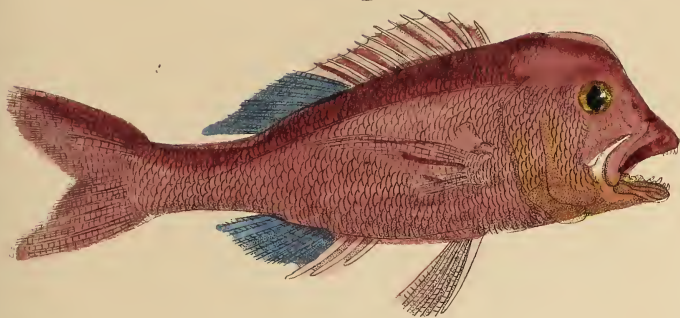


1. *Zanchus cornutus*, 2. *Hemiochus menoceros*, n.





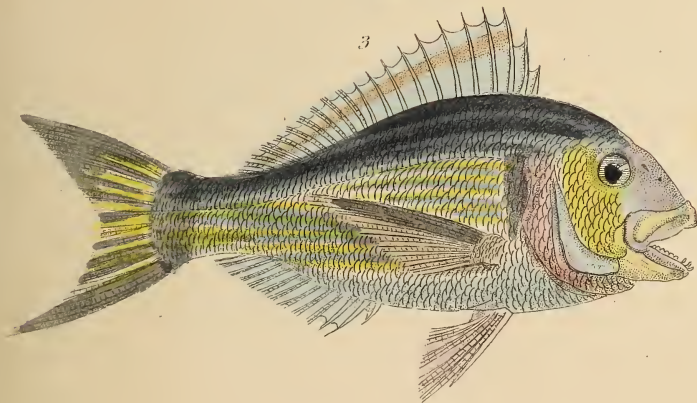
1



2



3



1. *Chrysophrys gibbiceps*. Nob. 2. *Chrysophrys crassivittis*. Nob.

3. *Chrysophrys aurata*. Nob.

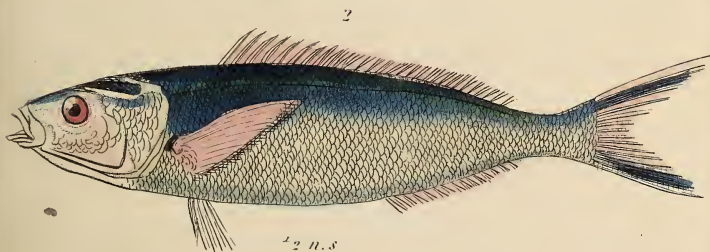
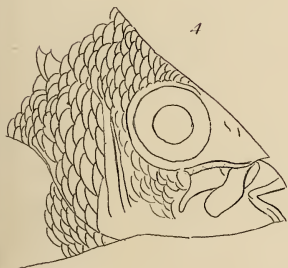
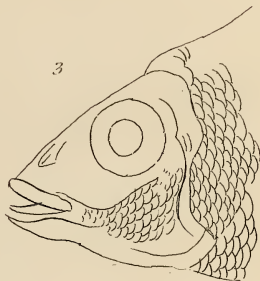
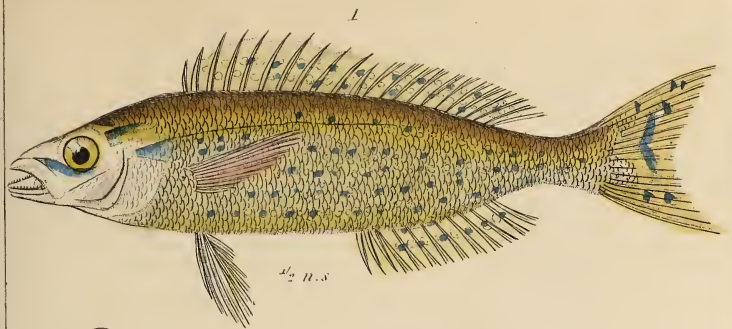






1 *Scatophagus ornotus*. n. 2. *Taurichthys varius*. n. 3. *Holacanthus trimaculatus*. n.





1. *Saurolele*. (The blue spotted Roach) 2. *Cosio tile*. 3. *Maena ventriana*. (Veneris Mundele)

4. *Gerres Phnicri*.

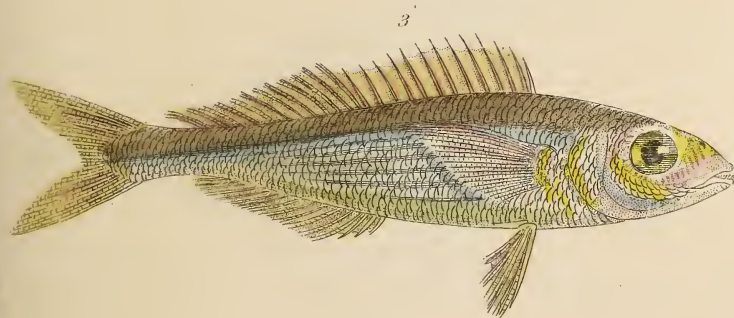
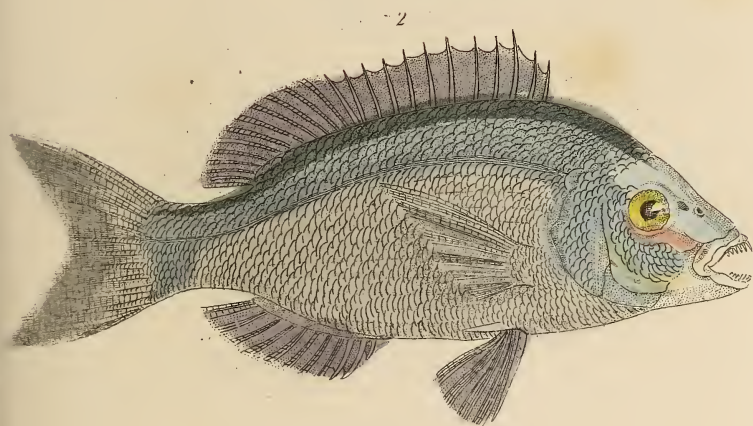
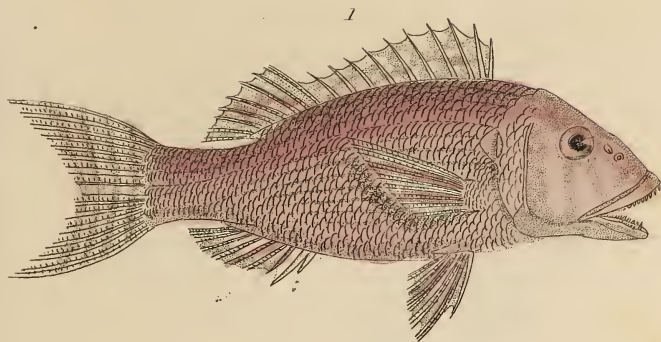






1 *Pageillus lithognathus* Nob. 2. *Pageillus erythrinus* Nob. (*The Pagel*)  
3 *Pageillus calaninus* Nob.

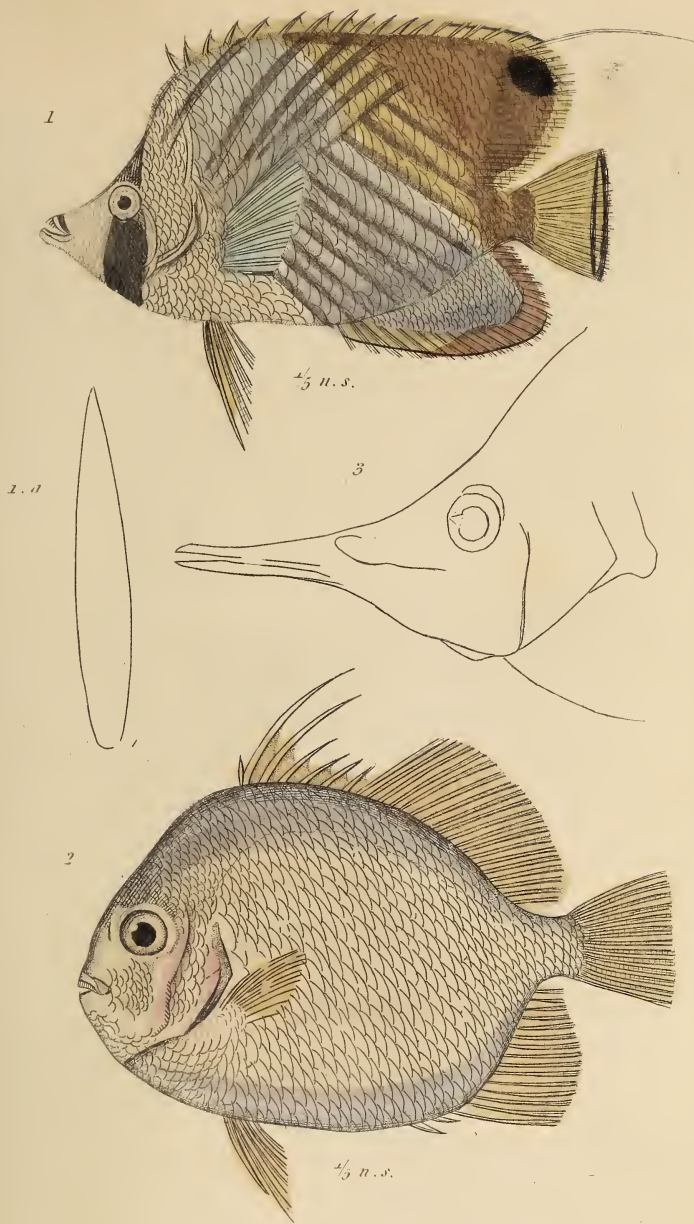




1. *Lethrinus genivittatus*. Nob. 2. *Cantharus vulgaris*. Nob.

3. *Boops vulgaris*. Nob.





1. *Chaetodon setifer*. Cuv. 2. *Ephippus orbis*. Cuv. (The Horseshoe)

3. Head of the *Ephippus longirostris*.

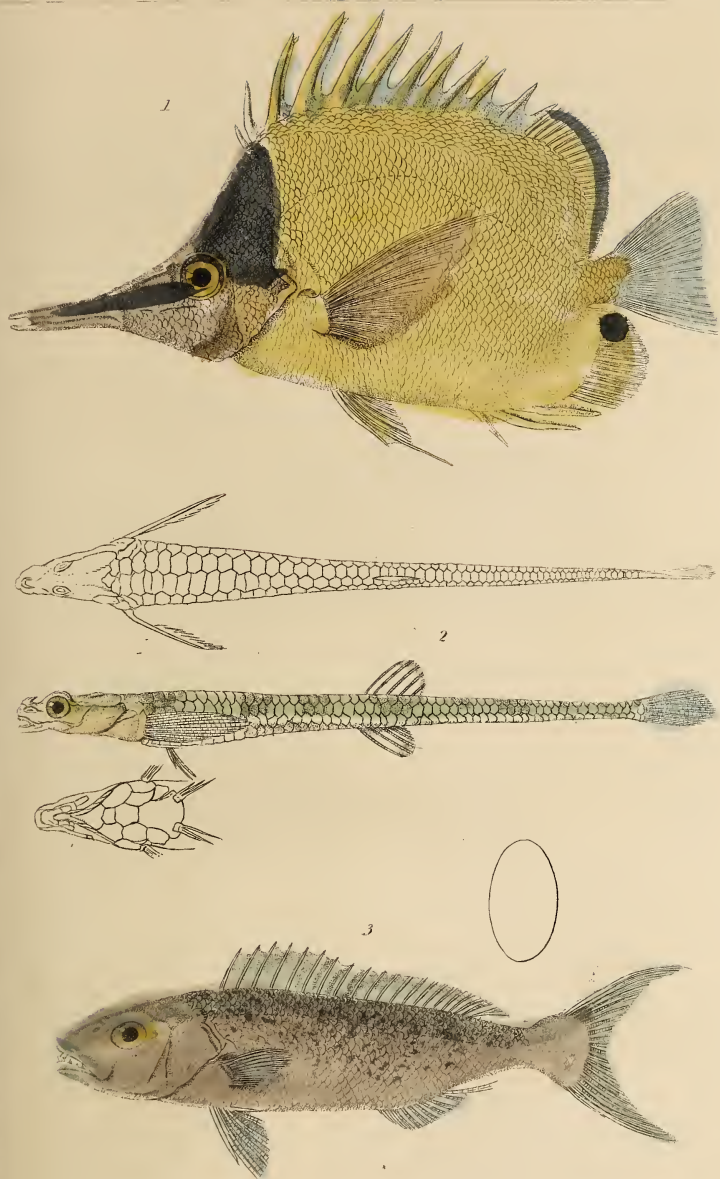






1 *Dentex Peronii*. Nob. (*Peron's Dentex*) 2. *Dentex filamentosus*. Nob.  
3. *Dentex vulgaris*. Nob. (*The Common Dentex*)





1. *Chelmon leucostriatus*, n. The Leucostriated Chelmon. 2. *Aspidophorus monopterygius*, bl. The *Aspidophorus* with a single Dorsal. 3. *Aprion virescens*, n.







1. *Spirobranchus capensis*. 2. *Trichopterus trichopterus*. 3. Anatomy of the Brain of the *Ephippus gigas*. 4. Shoulder bone. 5 & 6. Inter-spinal & Anal bones of the *Ephippus gigas*.



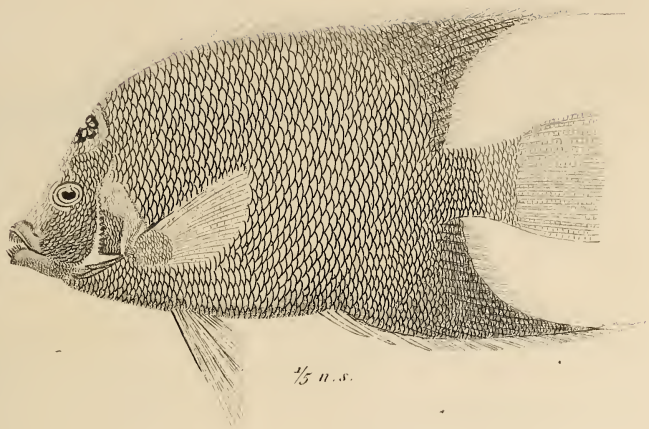


1. *Anabas scandens*, n. 2. *Psettus Sebae*, n. 3. The Labyrinthal Organ of the *Osphrophidus Sinensis*.  
4. Anatomy of the Brain of the *Osphromenus Gourami*.

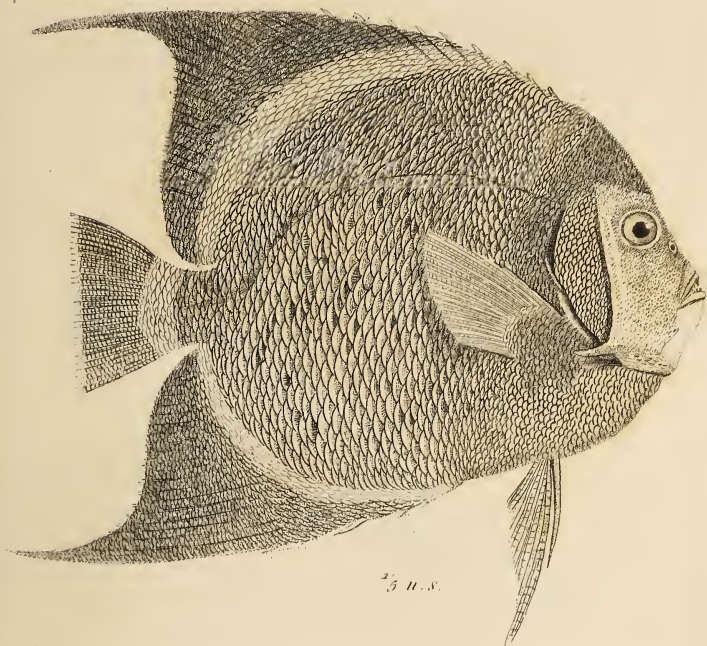




1



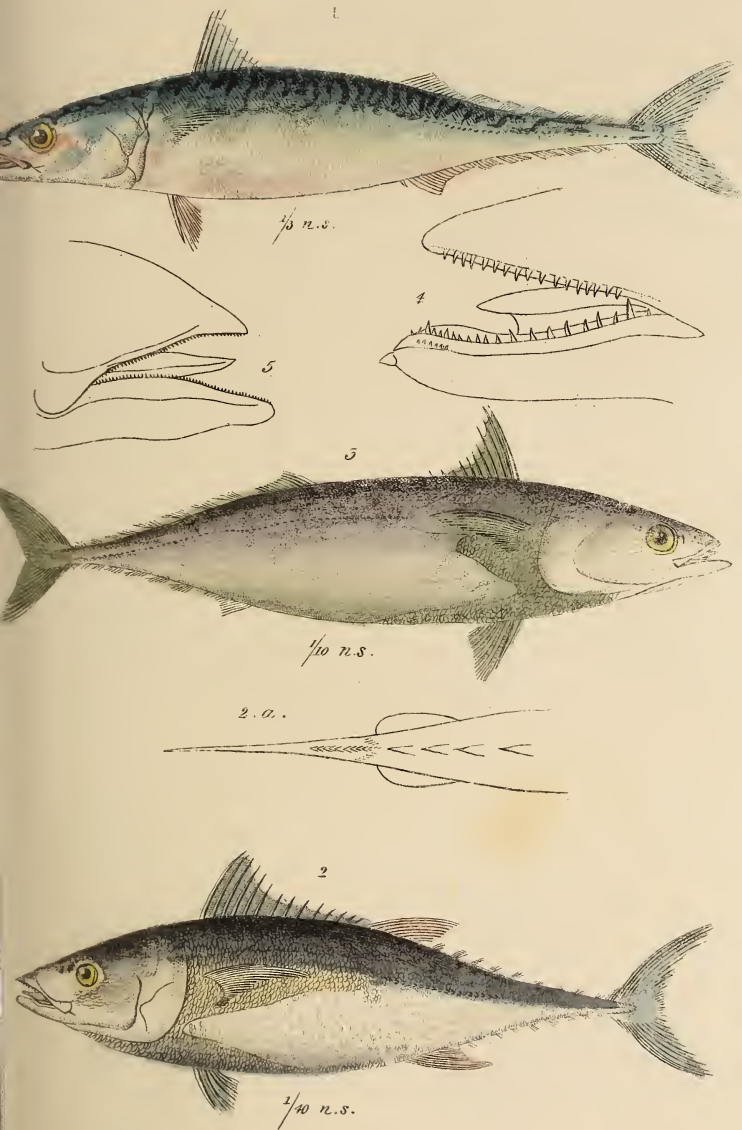
2



1. *Holocanthus ciliaris*. L. fuv. 2. *Pomacanthus aureus*. fuv.



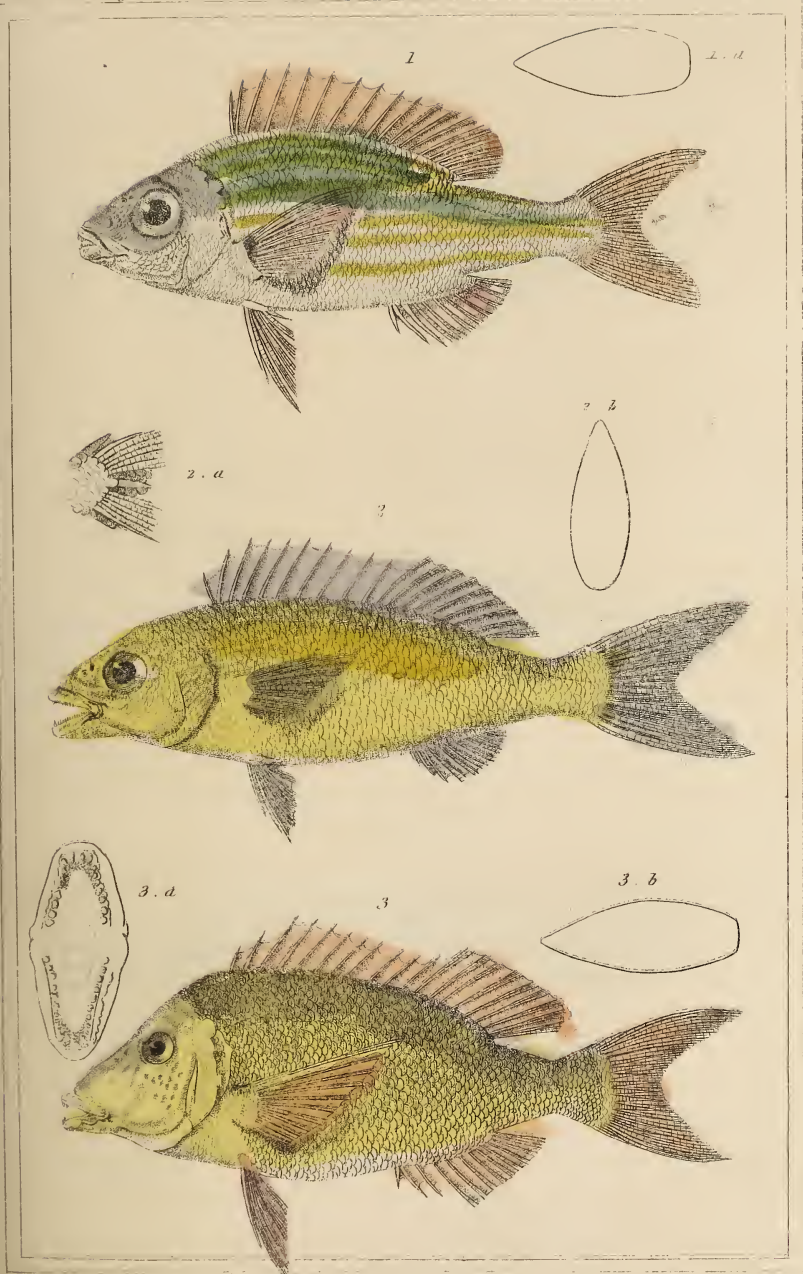




- 1 *Scomber scombrus* the common Mackerel.  
 2 *Thynnus vulgaris* the Tunny.  
 3 *Auxis pelus* the Auxis.  
 4 the mouth with the teeth of the Auxis.  
 5 the mouth of *Pelamys surda*.

London. G. Henderson 2. Old Bailey



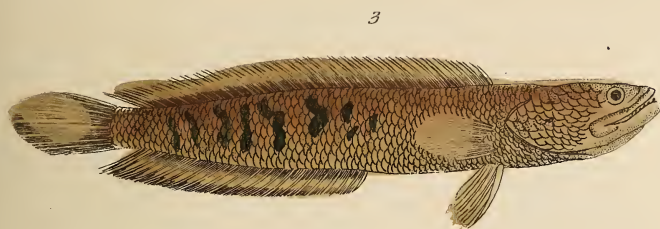
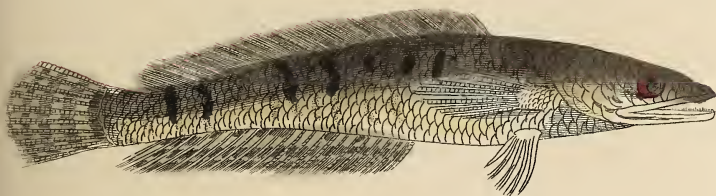
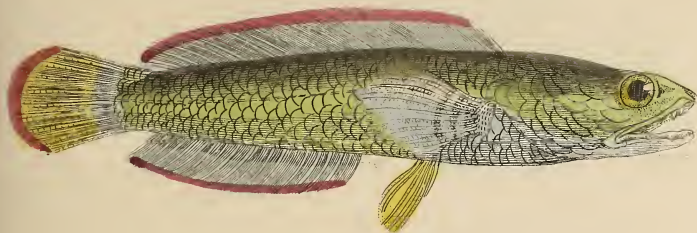


1. *Pentapus aurolineatus*. Nob. (The Golden striped Pentapode) 2. *Pentapus porosus*. And.

3. *Lethieus reticulatus*. Nob.







1. *Ophicephalus limbatus*. 2. *Ophicephalus striatus*. Bl?

3. *Ophicephalus grandinosus*. Dob.





1. *Colisa vulgaris*, 2. *Macropodus venustus*, n. 3. *Platax guttulatus*, n. 4. *Platax punctulatus*, &c.

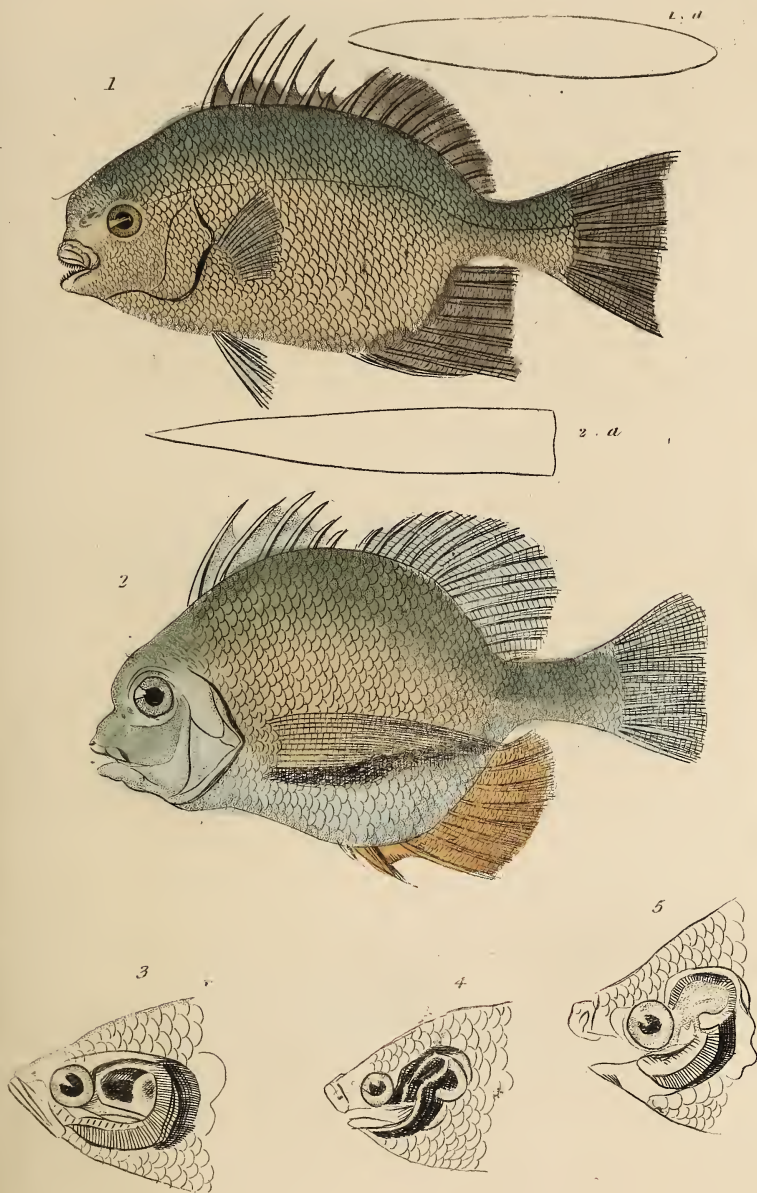




1. *Platys bimaculatus*, Cuv. 2. *Psettus rhombus*, Cuv.







1. *Ephippius Goreensis*. Nob.

2. *Drepane punctata*. Nob.

3. Head of the *Spirobranchus*. 4. Head of the *Macropodus*. 5. Head of the *Common Colisa*.

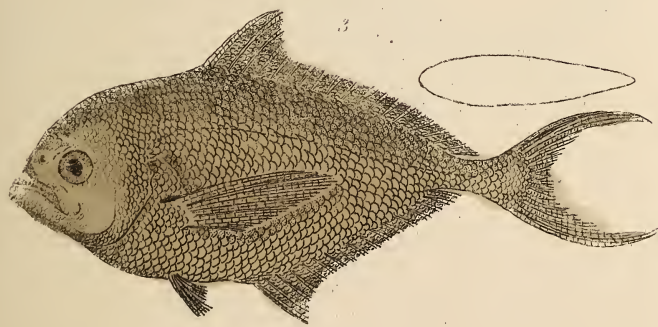
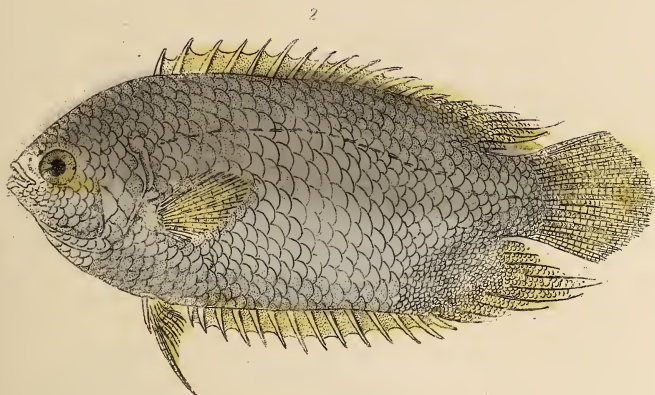
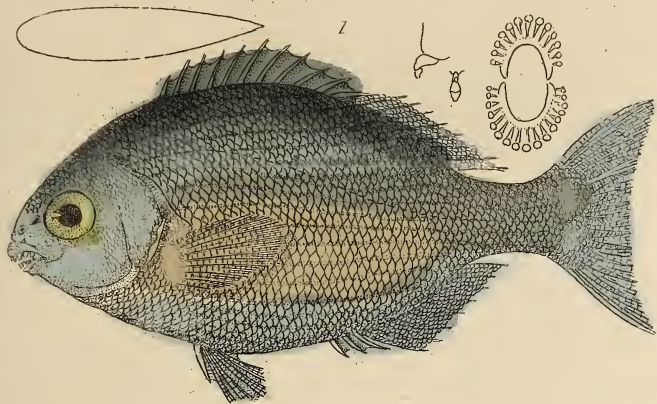




1. *Thynnus pelamys*. Nob. (The Tropical Bonito or ray bellied Tunny) 2. *Pelamis sarda*. Nob. (The common Pelamis) 2. a. Dentition of the *Pelamis sarda*. 3. *Thynnus thunnina*. Nob. (The Thonine) 4. Head of the *Xephias gladius* L. (The Sword Fish a young subject) 5. The same as Fig. 4. but taken from a full grown Fish.

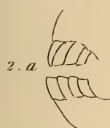
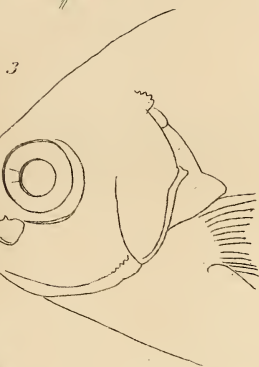
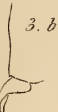
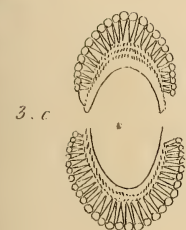




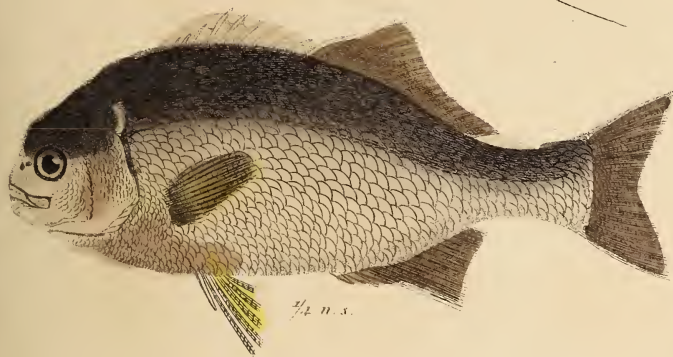


1. *Pimblepterus Boschi*, Lac. 2. *Polyacanthus Hasselti* n. 3. *Bruma Raddi* Bl. S. f.





2



1. *Pimelepterus altipinnis*. 2. *Diptorodon capensis*.

3. Head of the *Pimelepterus Boscii* Lac.



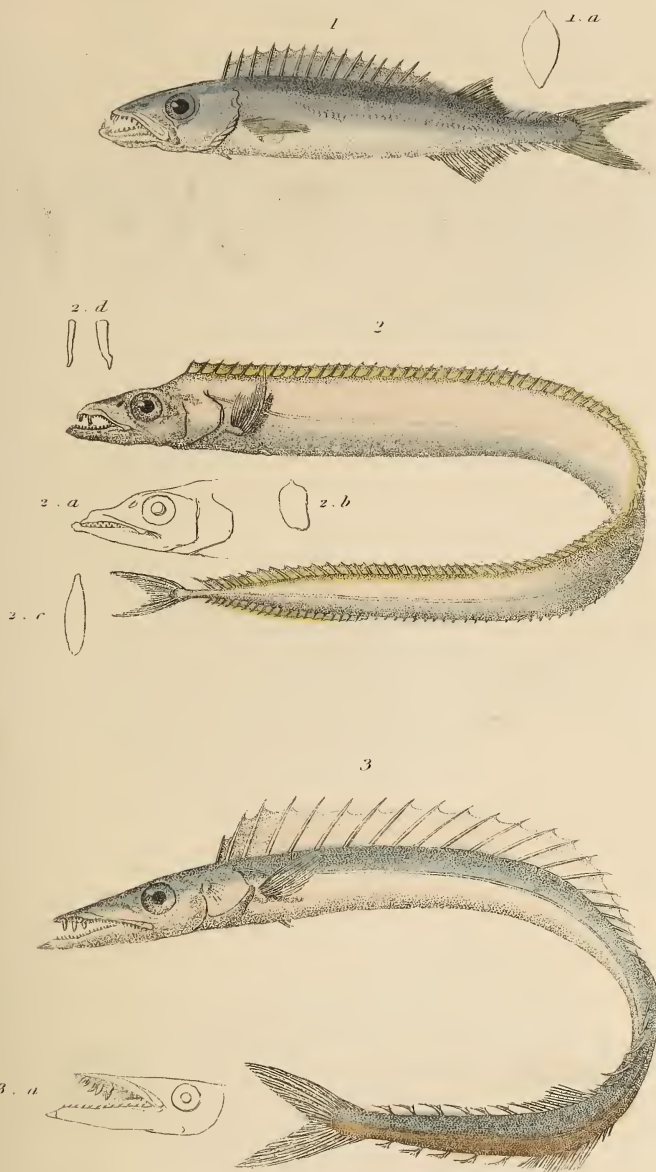


1. *Thyrsites atun*. Nob.    2. *Cybium tritor*. Nob.

3. *Thyrsites lepidopoides*.



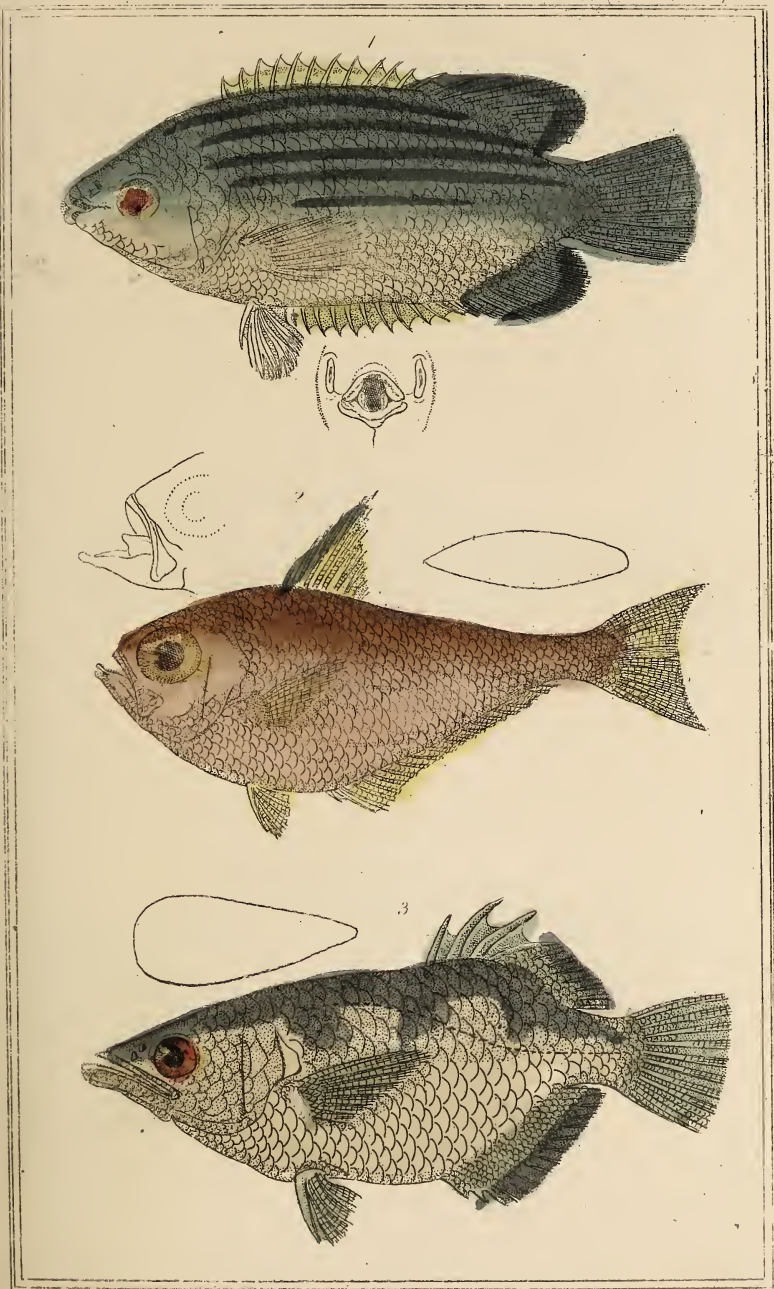




1. *Gempylus promethus*. Nob. 2. *Lepidopus angustus*. Nob.

3. *Gempylus coluber*. Nob.





1. *Helostoma temminckii* Retz FH. 2. *Pempheris latensis* n. 3. *Toxotes jaculator* n.

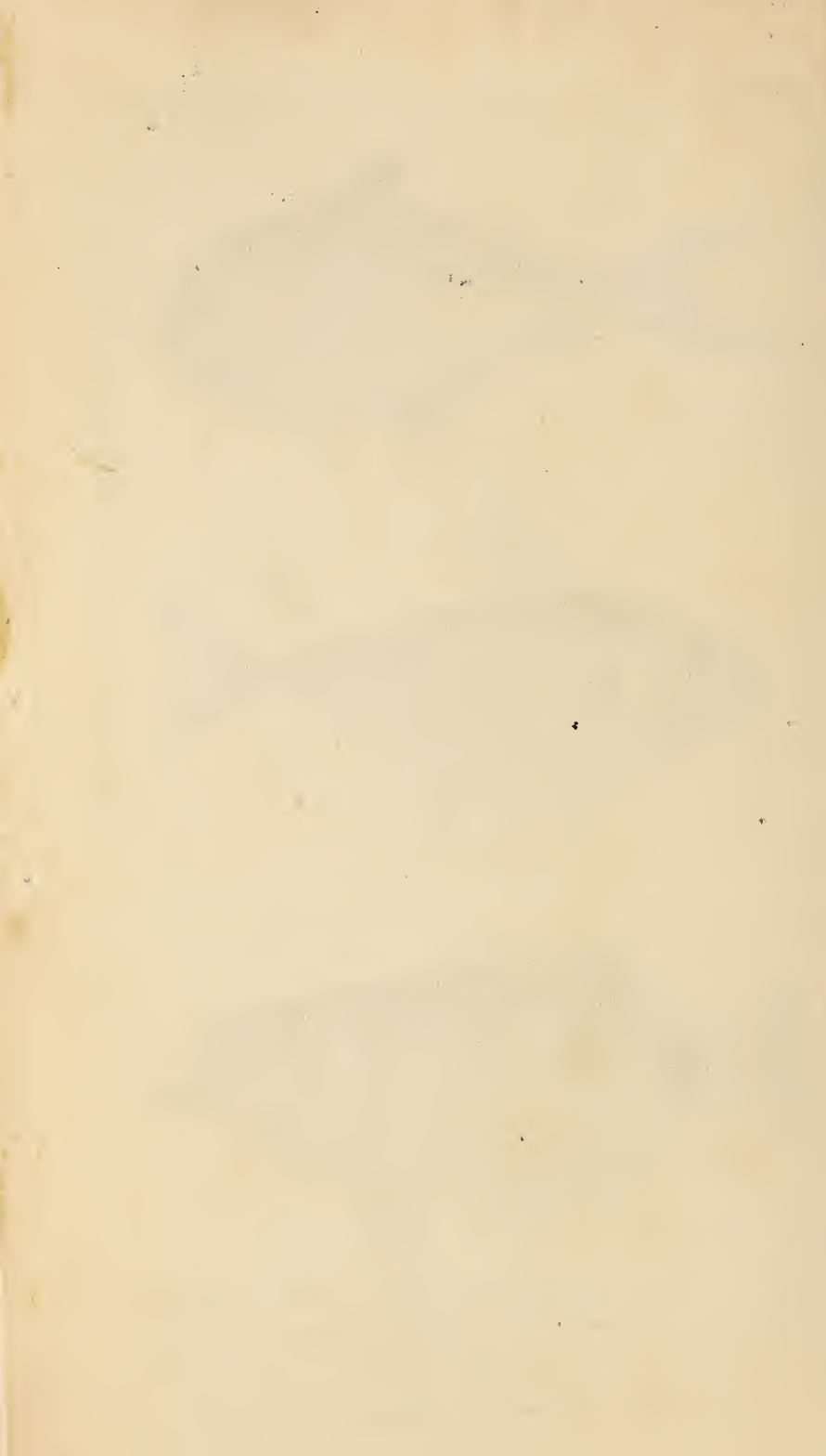


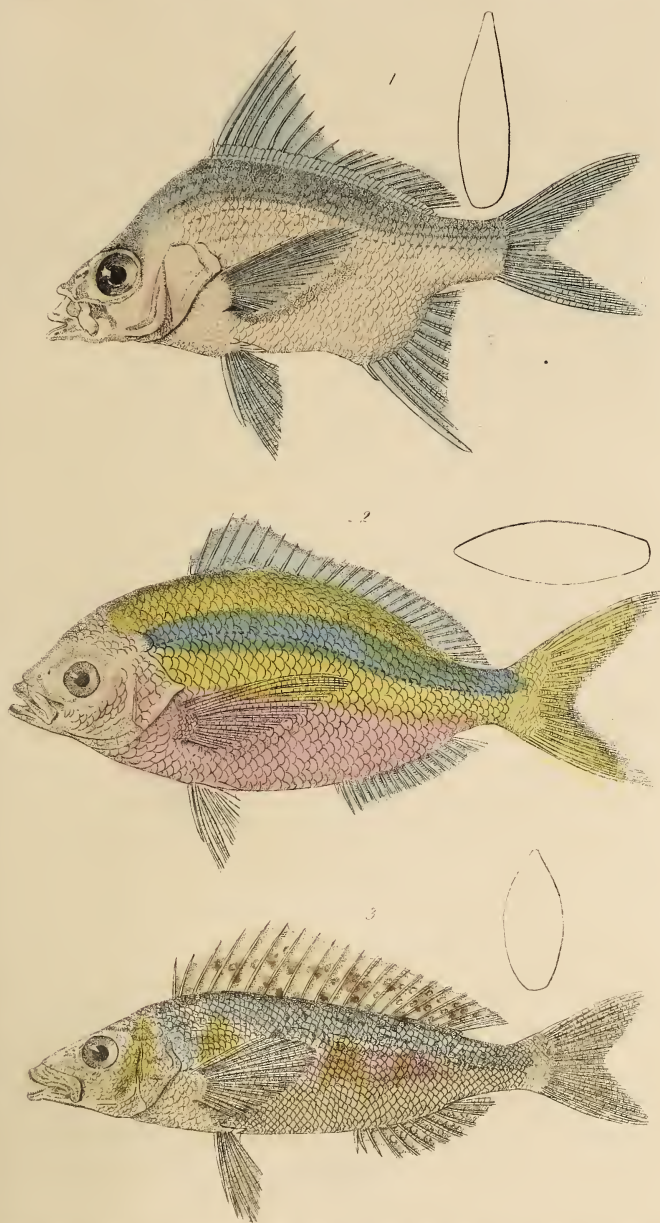




1. *Brama Raiti*. Bl. 2. *Peupheris mexicana*.

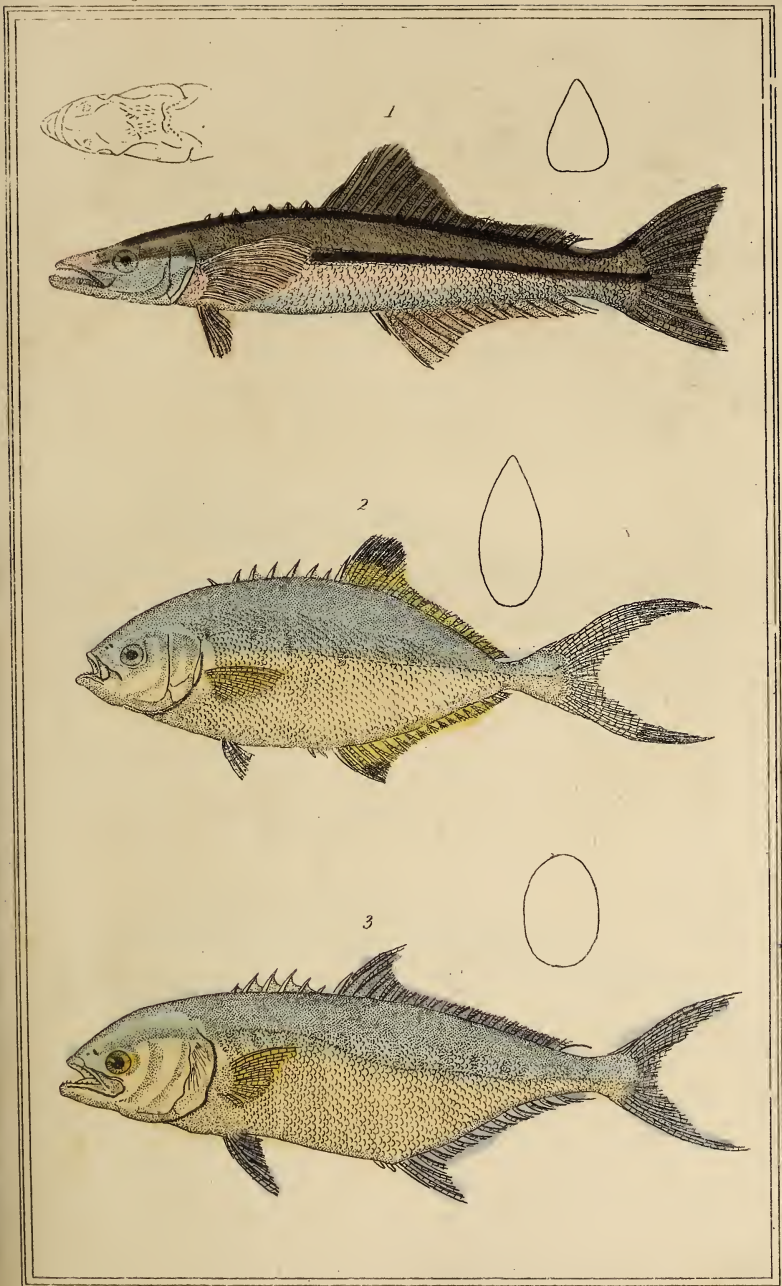
3. *Toxotes jaculator*. Sh.





1. *Gerres plumieri*, n. 2. *Cassio erythrogaster*, n. 3. *Sparis chryselis*, n.





1. *Flacate atlantica*. n. 2. *Lichia grayes*. n. 3. *Lichia radiata*. n.



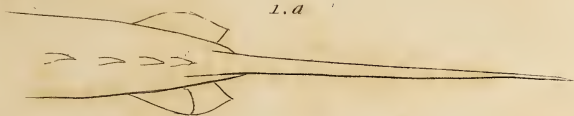


1

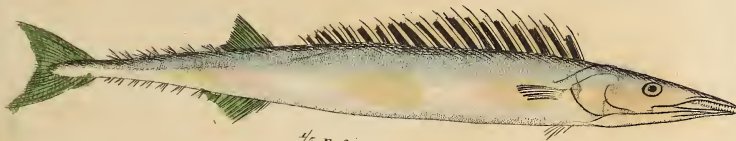


$\frac{1}{9}$  n.s.

1. a



2



$\frac{1}{5}$  n.s.

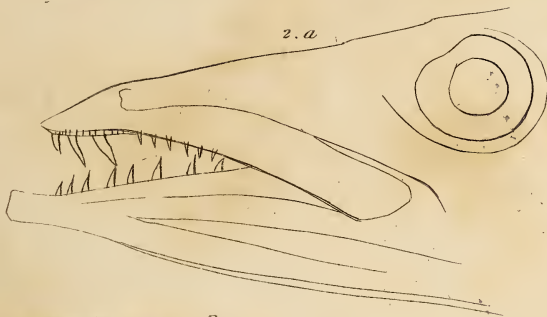
2. b



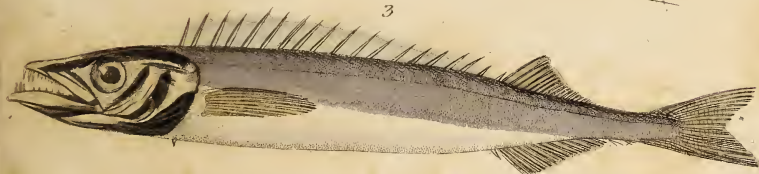
3. a



2. a



3



$\frac{1}{3}$  n.s.

1. *Cybinus lineolatus*. (The long Tassand) 2. *Thyrsites chilensis*. (The White Thyrsites)  
3. *Gempelas promethus*. (The Gempyle)

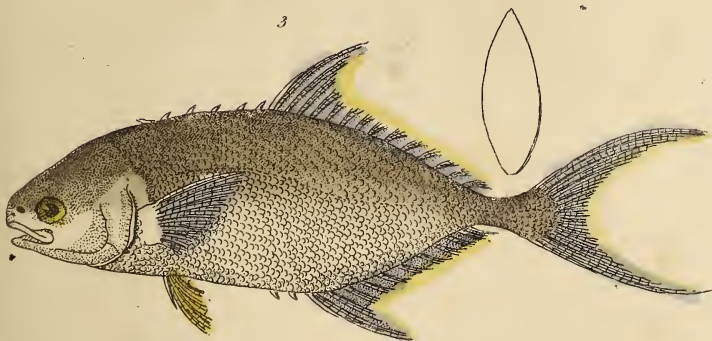




1. *Olistus Malabaricus*, Cuv et Val. 2. *Seyris indica*, Cuv et Val.







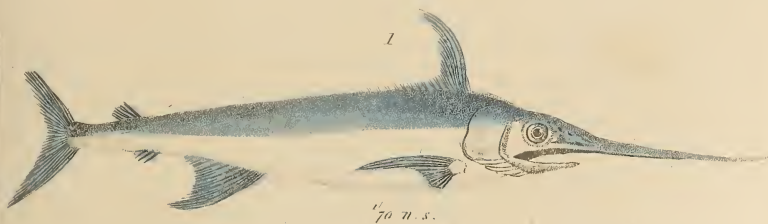
1. *Apolectus stromateus*, n. 2. *Chorinemus SanctiPetrin*. 3. *Trachinotus panpanus*, n.





1. *Tetrapterus Indicus* nob. 2. Skeleton of the *Tetrapterus, Belone-Indi*.

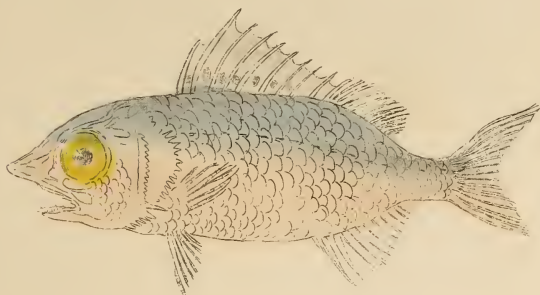




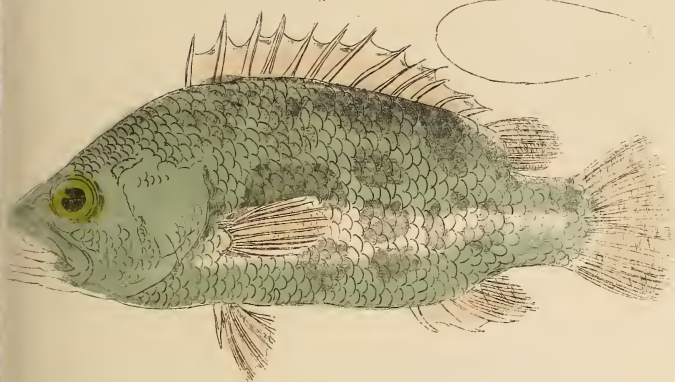
1 *Xiphias gladius* ♀ 2. Same Fish but of younger age. 3. *Tetrapturus belone*. Raf  
4. *Histiophorus pulchellus*







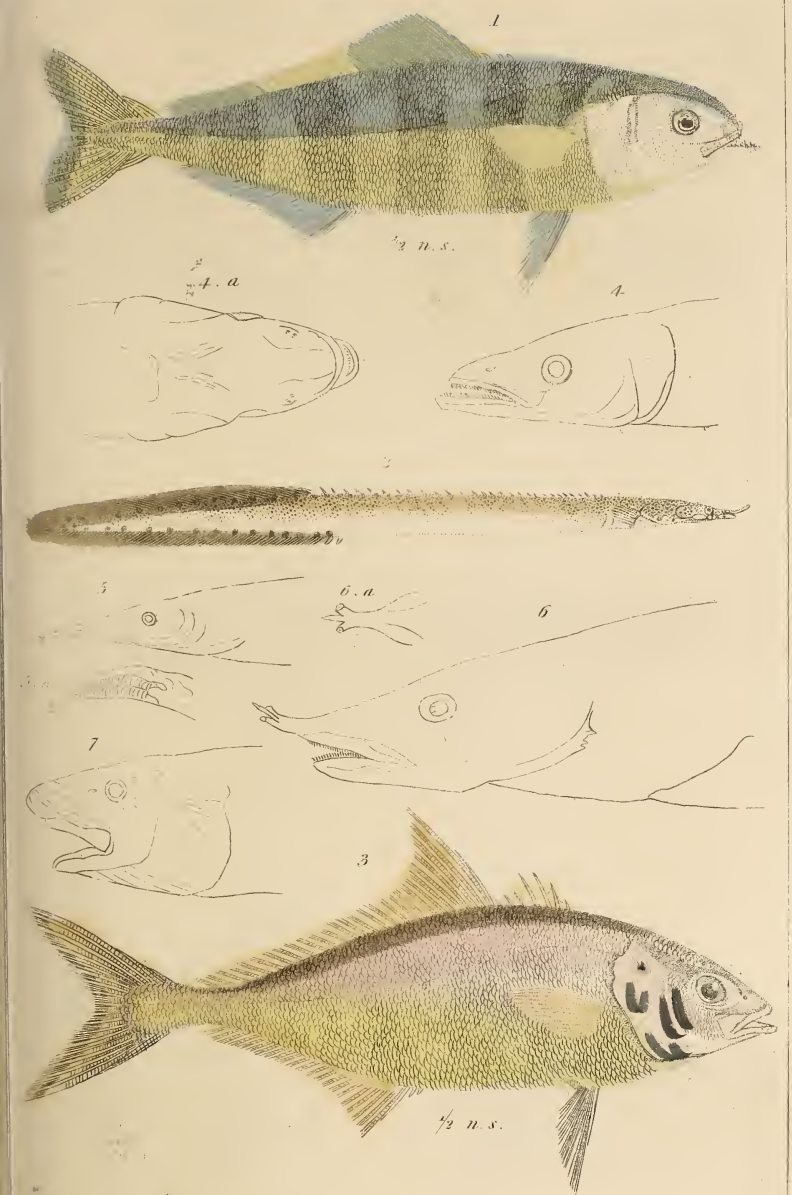
2



3



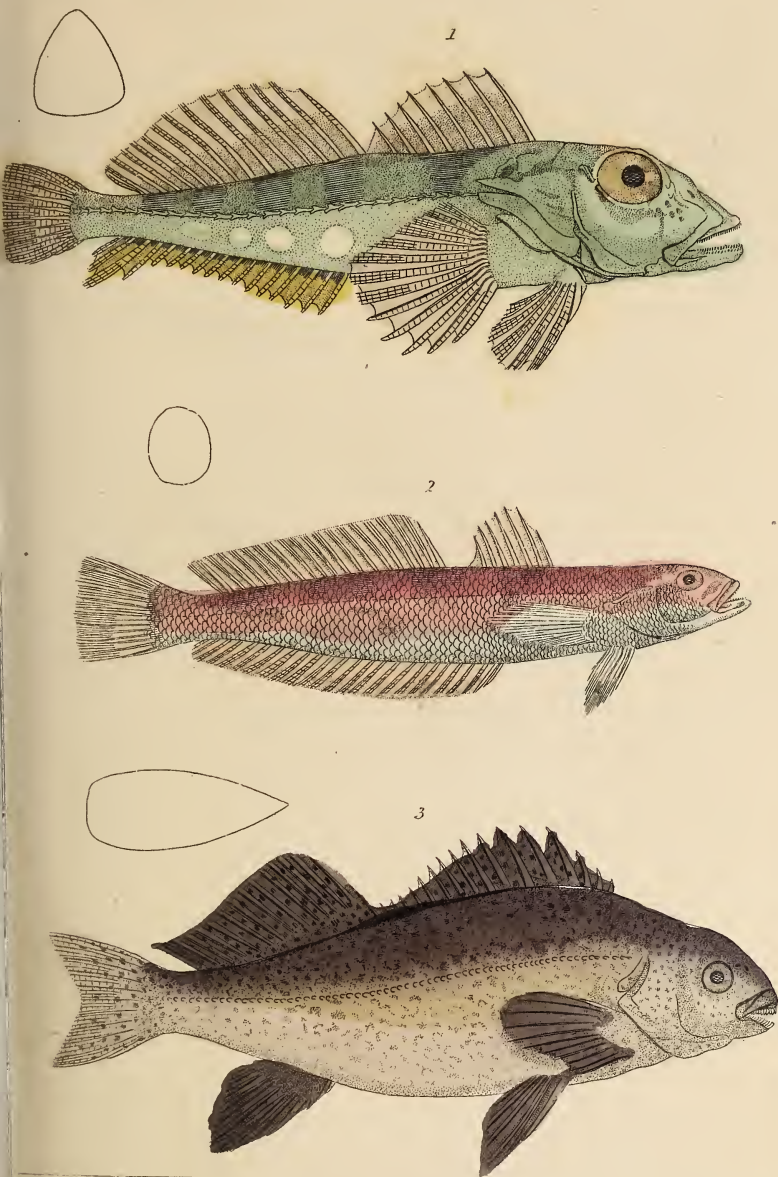




*auratus indicus*. 2. *Mastacembelus maculatus*. 3. *Seriola Rivolii*. 4. Head of the *Elaeate antica*. 5. Head of the *Phrynobdella aral*. 6. Head of the *Mastacembelus armatus*. 7. Head of the *Notacanthus nasus*. Ill.

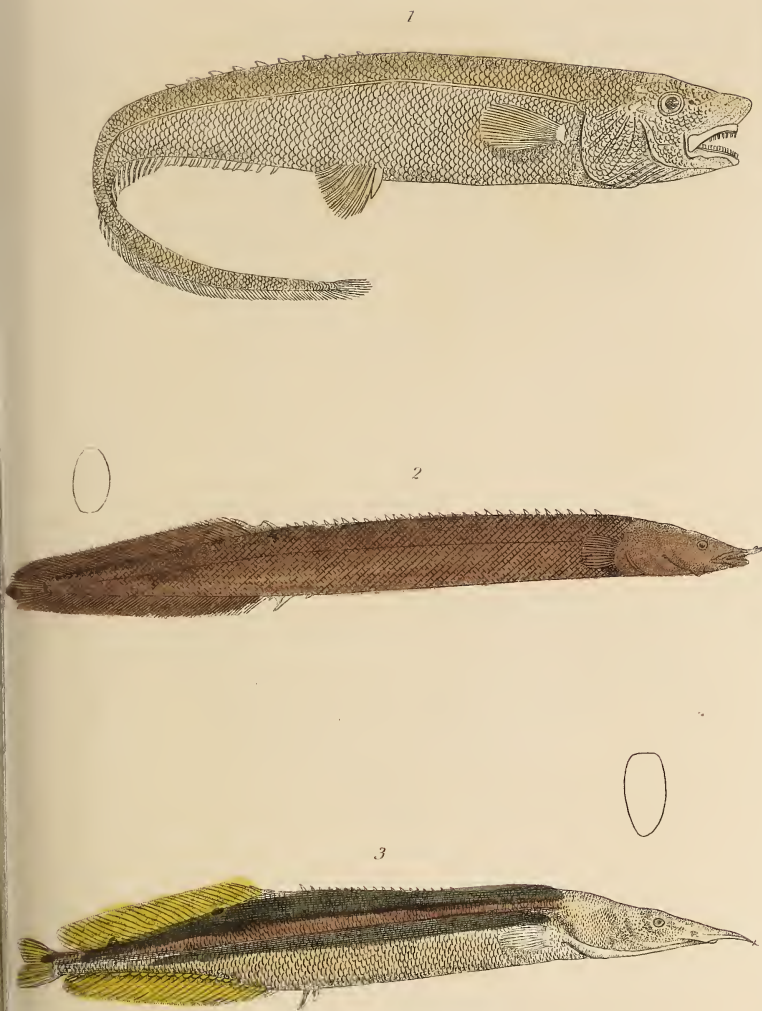






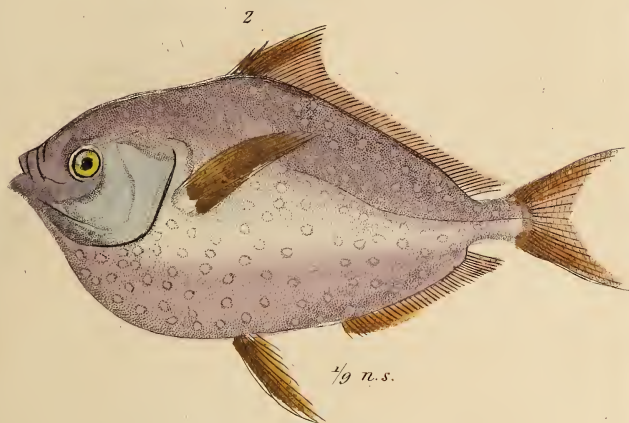
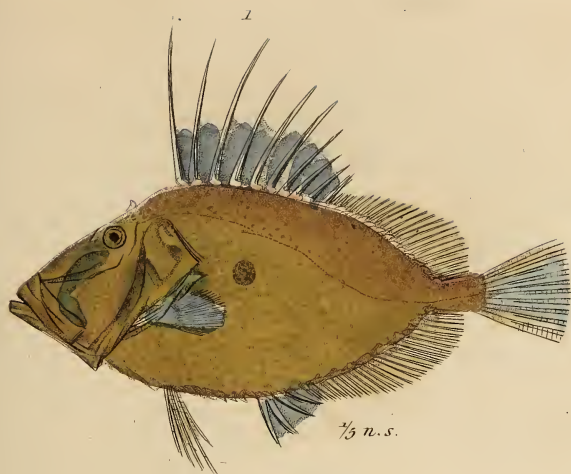
1. *Bovichtus diacanthus*, n. 2. *Aphritis Urvillii*, n. 3. *Aplodactylus punctatus*, n.





1. *Notacanthus nasus* Bl. 2. *Mastacembelus armatus* n. 3. *Rhynchobdella orala* n.





1. *Zeus faber*. L. / The common Dory / 2. *Lampris guttatus*. Retz. / The Moon Fish of Lacpede /

3. *Stromateus fiatola*. L. / The Mediterranean Pompet /

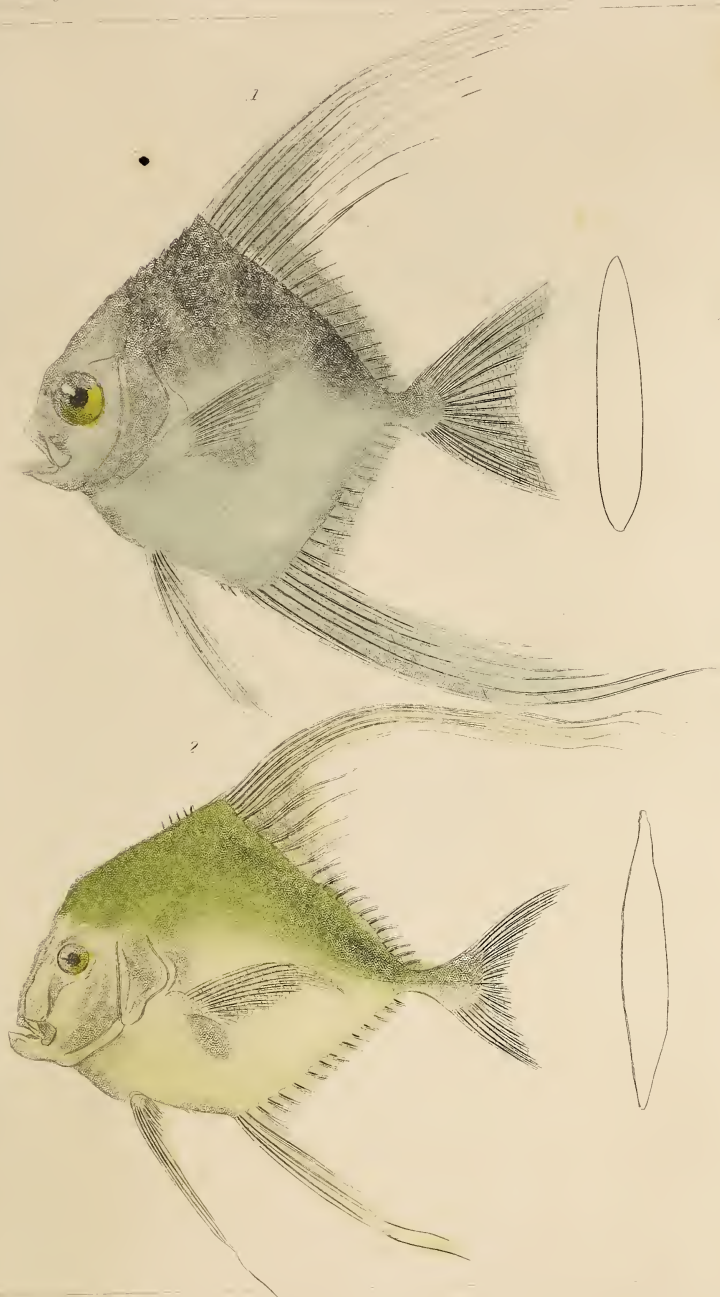






1. *Argyrosus vomer*, Lacép. 2. *Caranx trachurus*, Lacép. 3. *Caranx chrysophrys*, N.

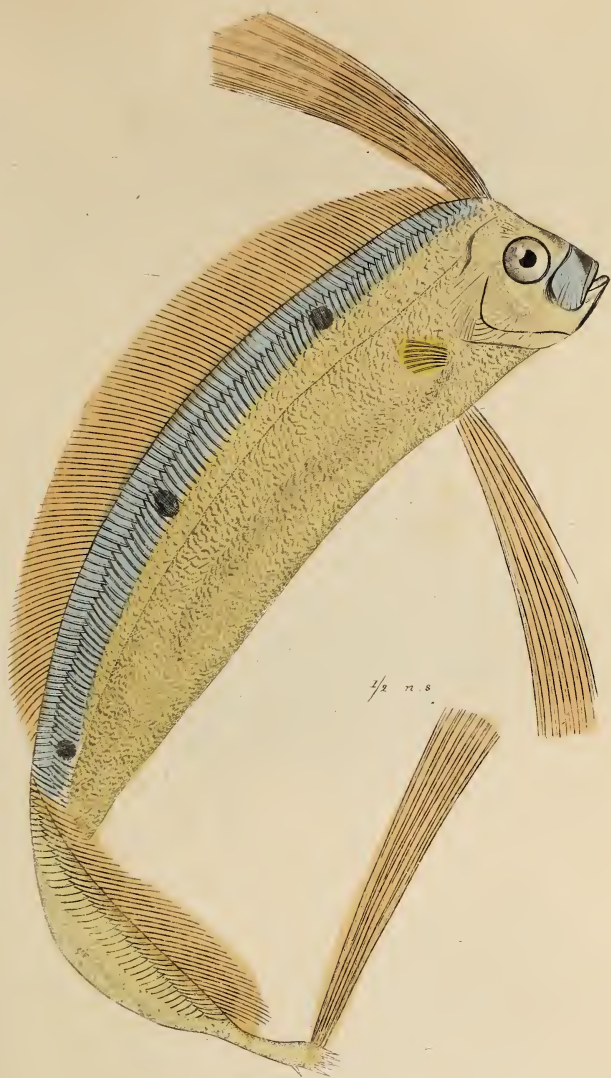




1. *Blepharis sutor*. 2. *Gallichthys aeneus*.





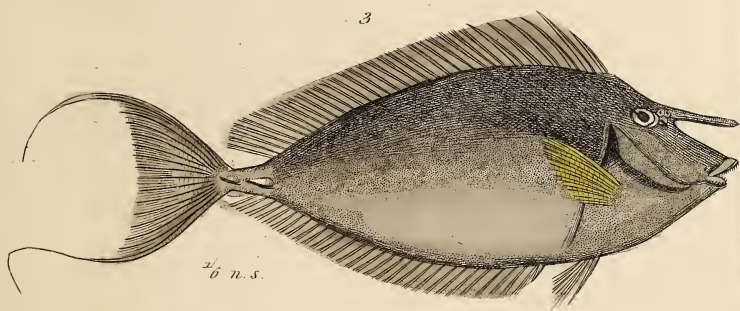
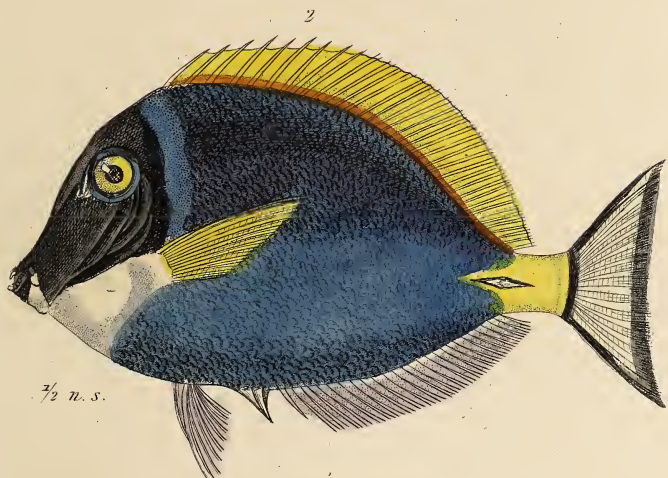
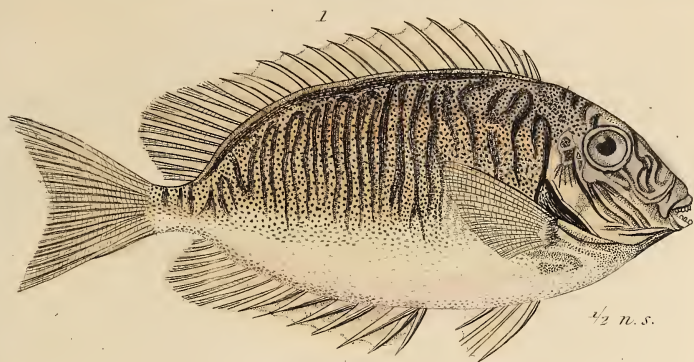


$\frac{2}{2}$  71 8

*Gymnetrus falx* Cuv.

London G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey.



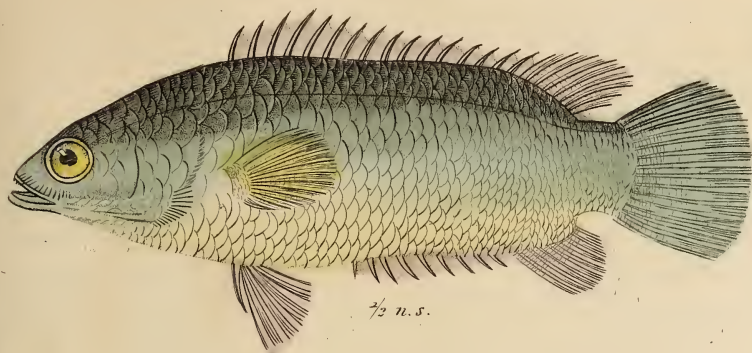


1. *Siganus doliatus*. 2. *Acanthurus Delisianus*.

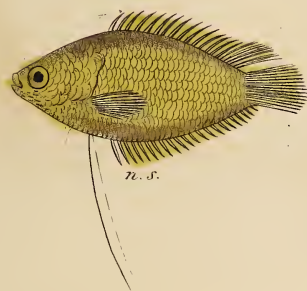
3. *Nasus longicornis*.



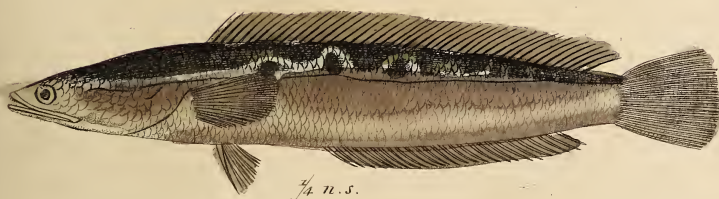
1



2



3

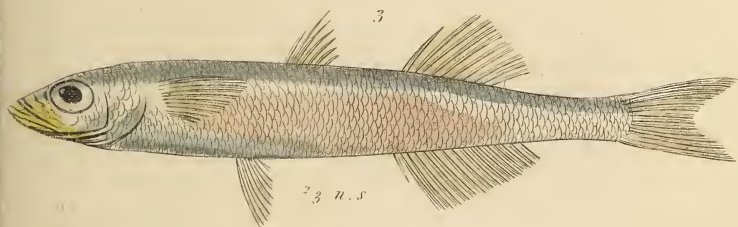
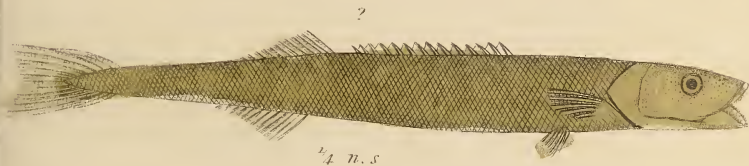
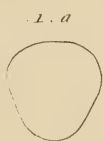
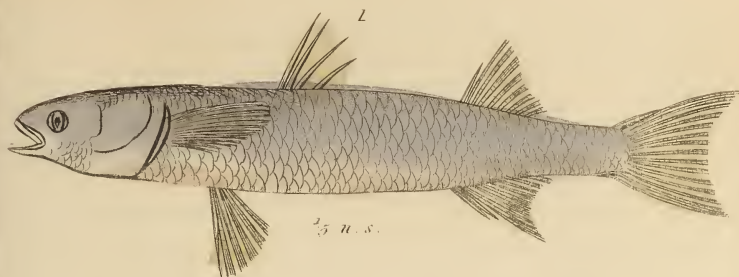


1. *Anabas testudineus*. Bl. 2. *Polyacanthus colisa*. Ham.

3. *Ophicephalus serpentinus*.







1 *Mugil cephalus*. 2 *Tetragomurus Cuvieri*, Risso.

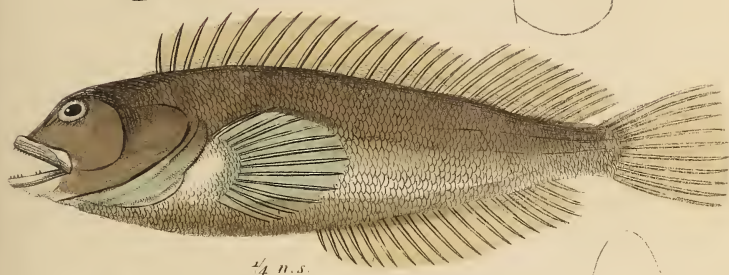
3 *Atherina presbyter*.



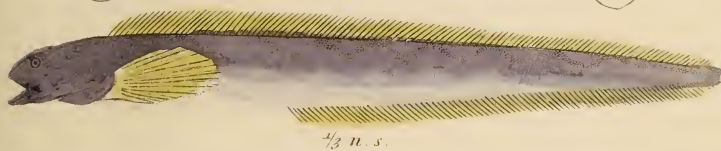
3



2



1



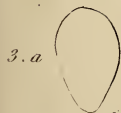
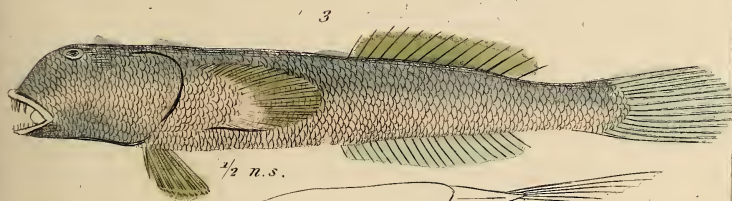
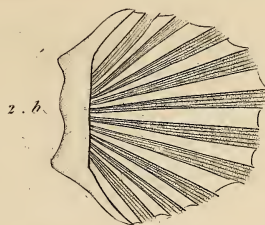
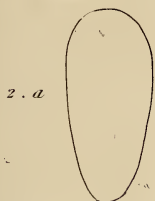
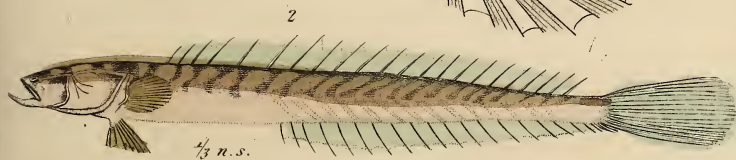
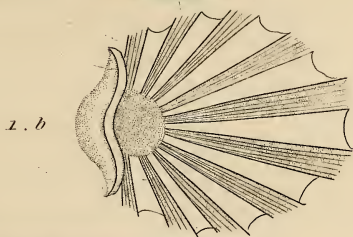
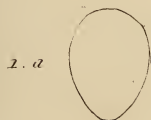
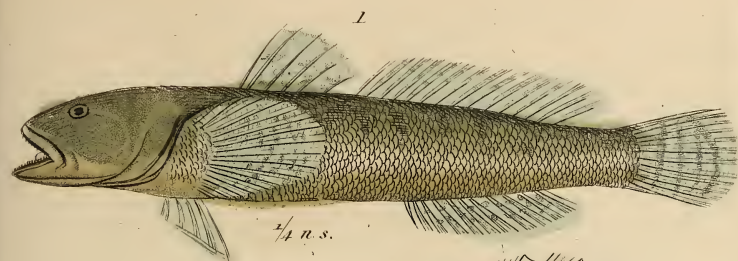
1. *Blennius palmicornis*. 2. *Climus pectinifer*.

3. *Zoarces blennoides*.

*Eschscholtzen* & *Blennius*

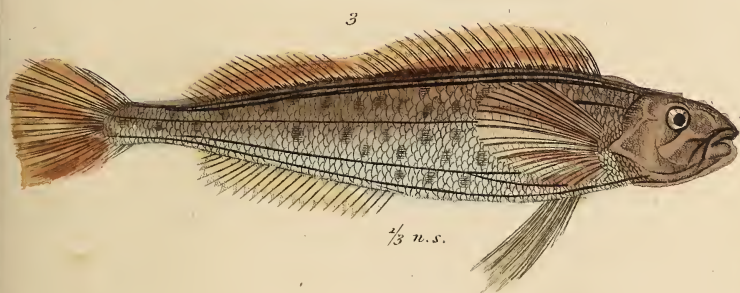
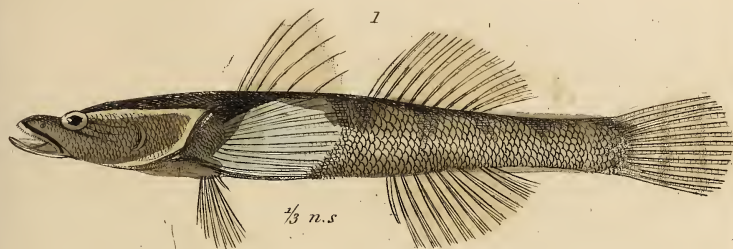






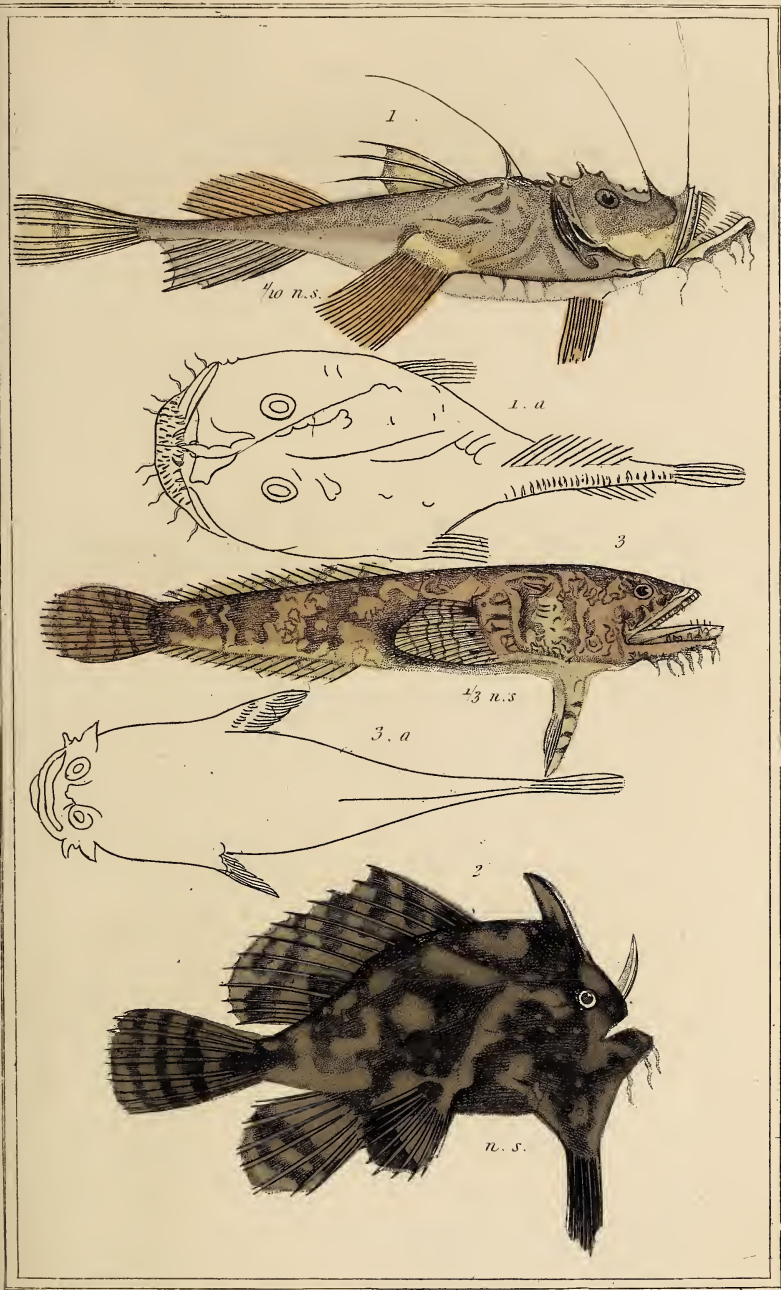
1. *Gobius capite*, Cav (The great Goby or Sea Gudgeon) 2. *Gobioides Broussoneti* (The great Gobioides of Broussonet) 3. *Periophthalmus Freycinetii*





1. *Eleotris dormitatrix*. Giv. / The Sleeper / 2. *Callionymus fasciatus*. / The fasciated Callionymus /  
3. *Chirus decagrammus*. Pall. / The Ten Striped Chirus /

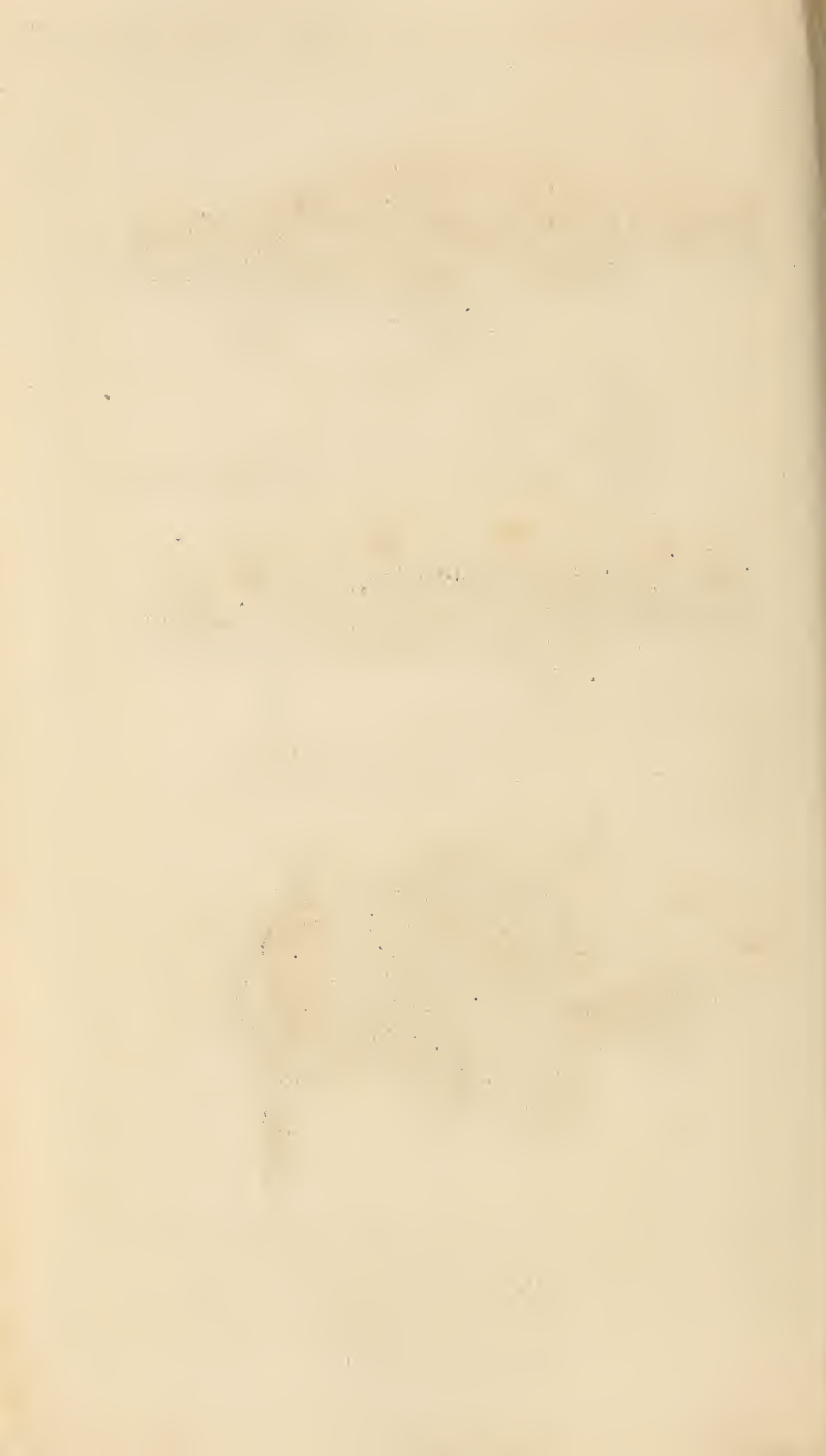


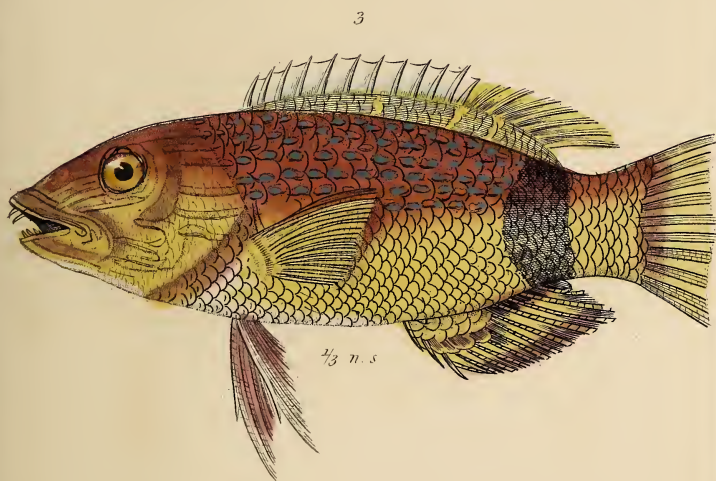
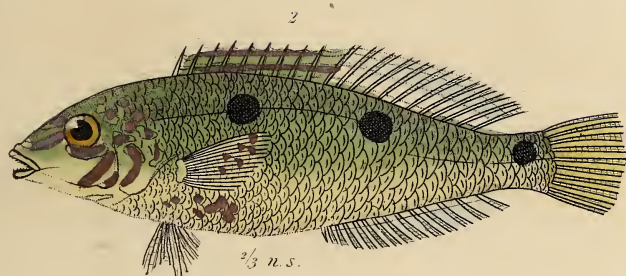
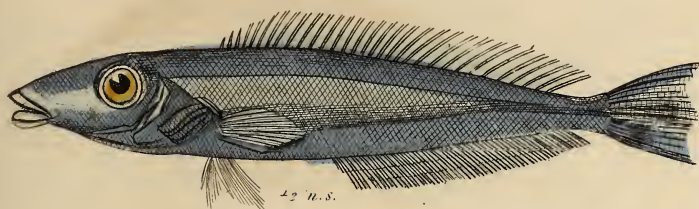


1. *Lophius piscatorius*. 2. *Antennarius nesogallicus*.

3. *Batrachus surinamensis*.

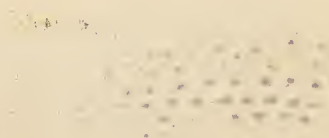


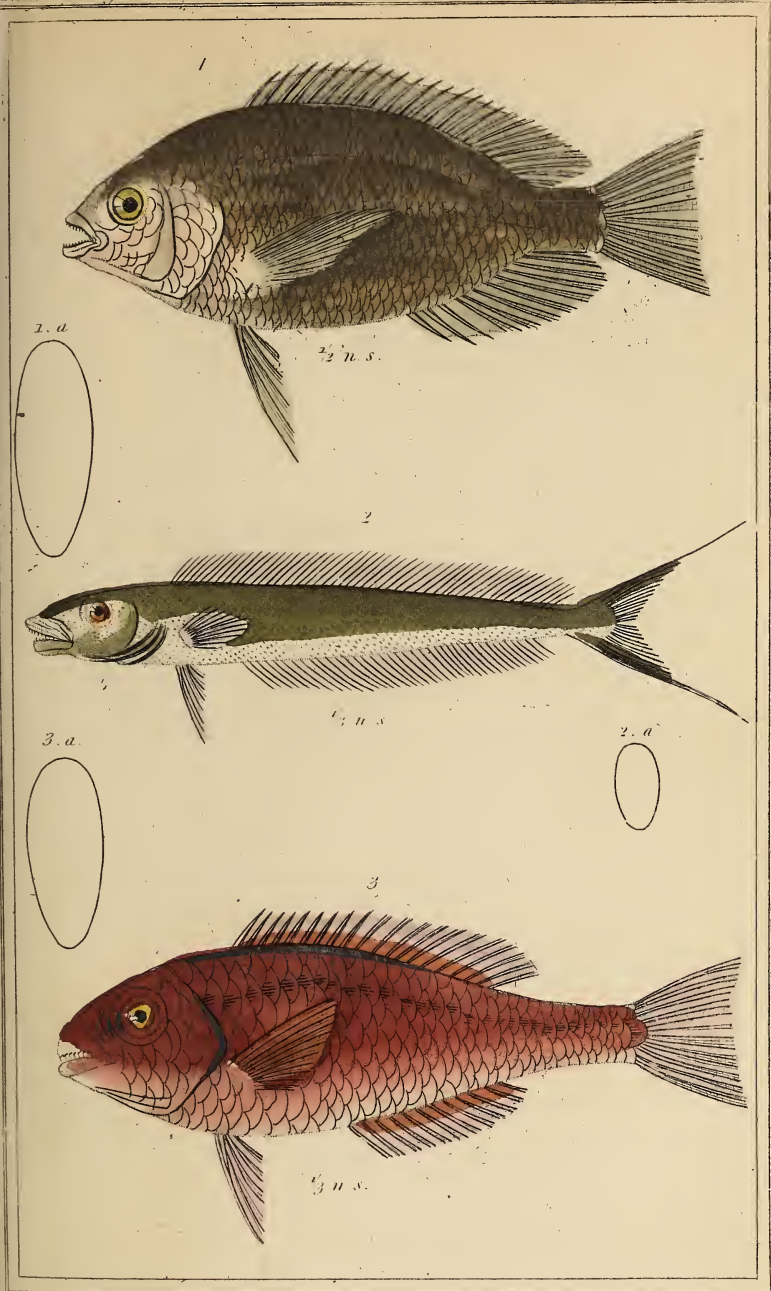




1. *Labrus vittatus*. Quoy and Gaim. 2. *Julis trimaculata*. Quoy and Gaim.

3. *Crenilabrus Chabrolii*. Less.



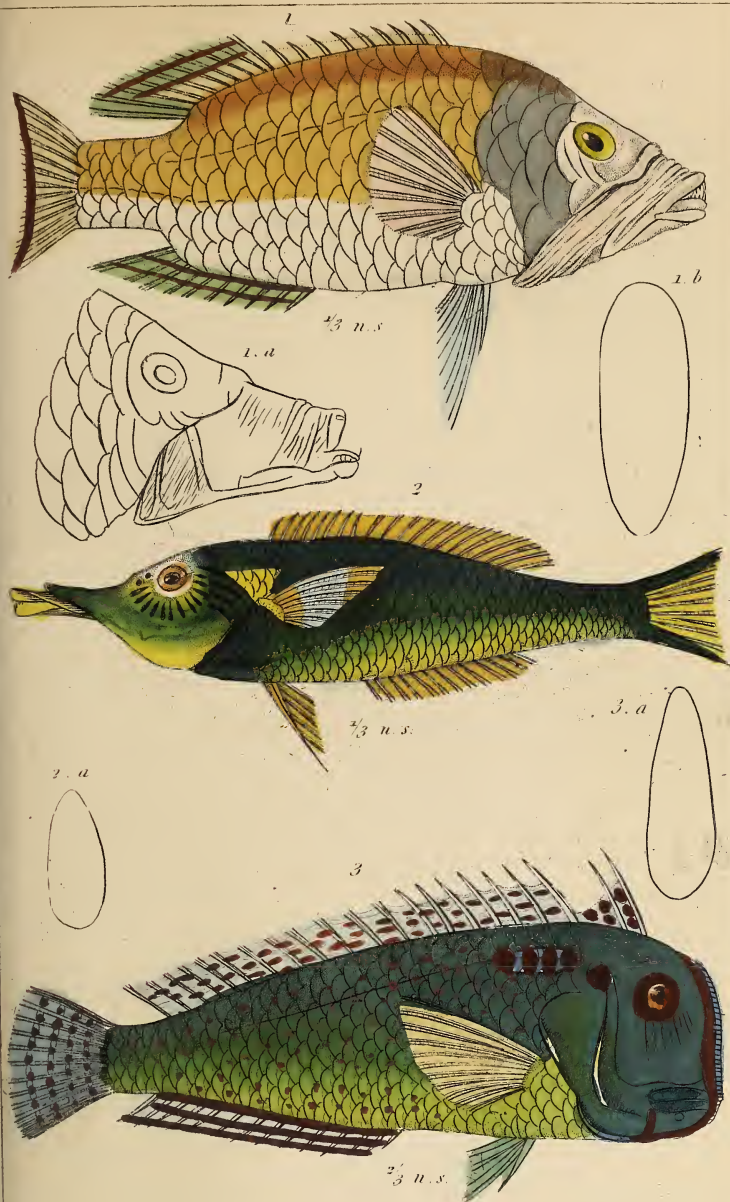


1. *Chromis nilotica* Cuv. 2. *Malacanthus furcatus* Cuv.

3. *Scaurus erectus* Albrex Cuv.







1. *Epibulus insubator*. Pall. Guv. 2. *Gomphosus viridis*. Guv.

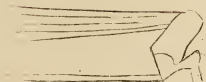
3. *Xirichthys cyanostriatus*. Guv.





$\frac{2}{3}$  n.s.

3, a



3, b



$\frac{2}{3}$  n.s.

2, b



2, a



$\frac{1}{2}$  n.s.

1. *Fistularia tabacaria* (The Tobacco pipe Fish, also called Fiste Mouth) 2. *Centrosoma japonicum* (The Sea Snipe) 3. *Amphisila scutatus* L. (The Shielded Sea Snipe)

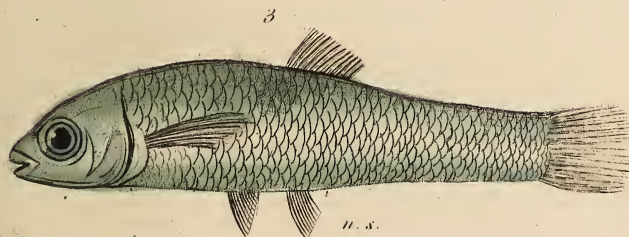
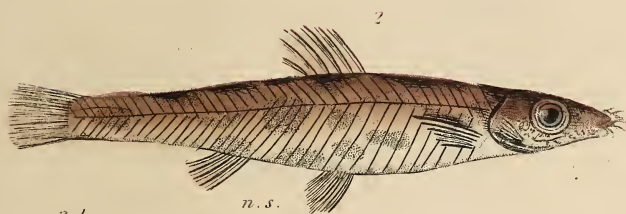




1. *Cyprinus amarus*. (The Amorous Carp)    2. *Gobio vulgaris*. (The common Sea Gudgeon)  
3. *Labeo niloticus* Geoff. (The Mullet of the Nile)

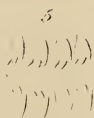
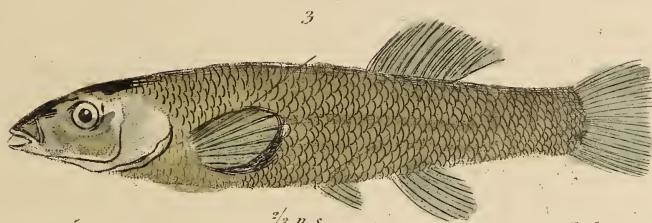
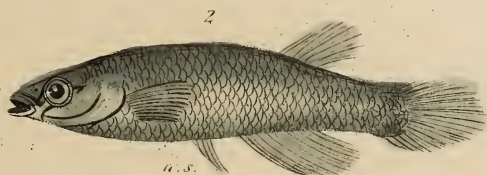




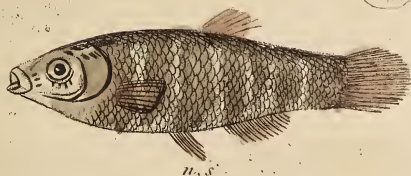


1. *Leuciscus albus*, Bloch. (The Albe commonly called the White Fish) 2. *Cobitis barbatula*, Lva. (The common Baude Loach) 3. *Percilia unipunctata*, Val. (The One dotted Percilia)





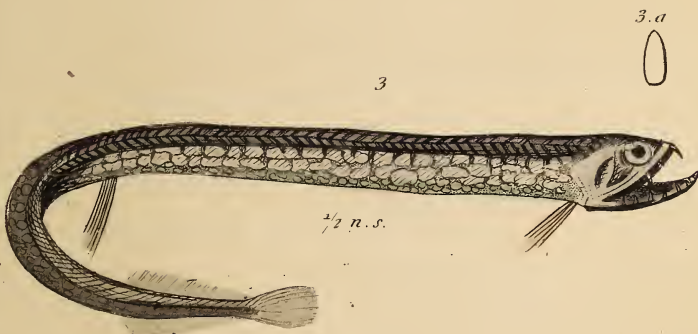
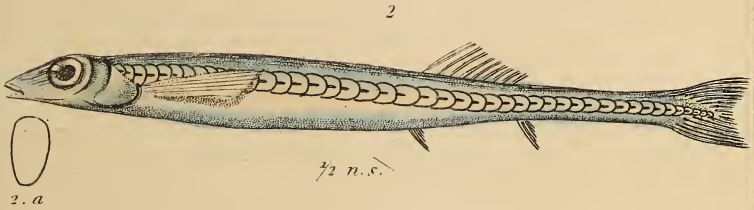
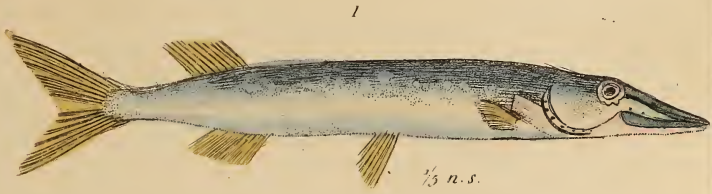
3. a.



1. *Lebias fasciata*. Val. [The fasciated Lebias] 2. *Fundulus brasiliensis*. Val. [The Fundule of Brazil]  
3. *Cyprinodon flavulus*. Val. 4. Anatomical details of the *Fundulus fasciatus*. Val. [The Fasciated Fundule]  
5. Dentition of the *Lebias rhomboidalis*. Val. [The Rhomboid Lebias]

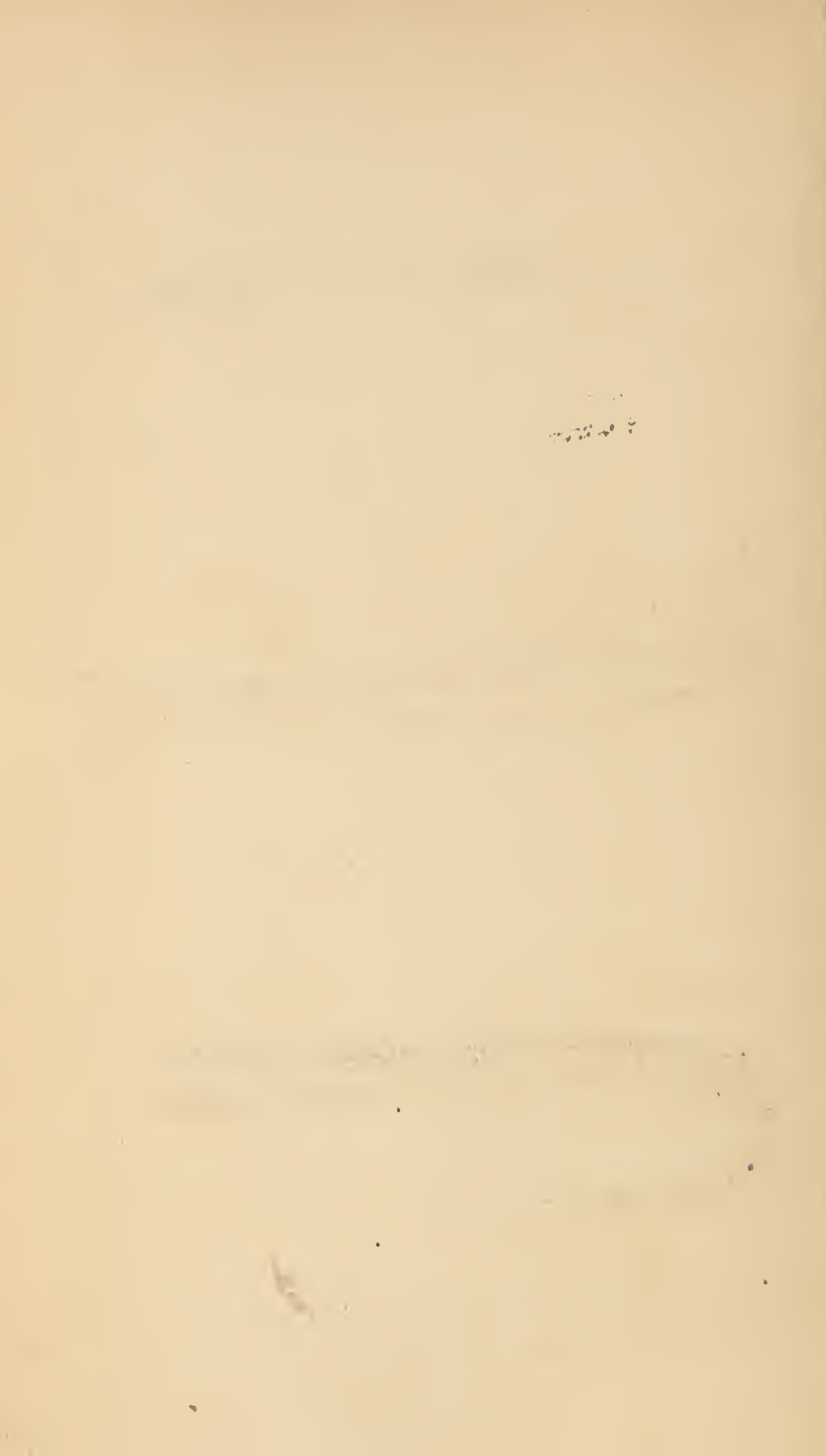






1. *Esox lucius* L. The Common Pike. 2. *Microstoma mediterranea*. (The Mediterranean Microstoma)

3. *Stomias barbatus*. Risso. (The Barbed Stomias)

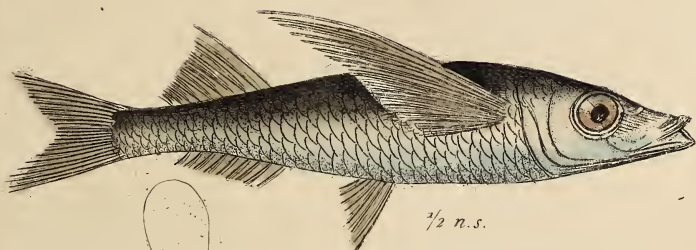


1



0

3



2

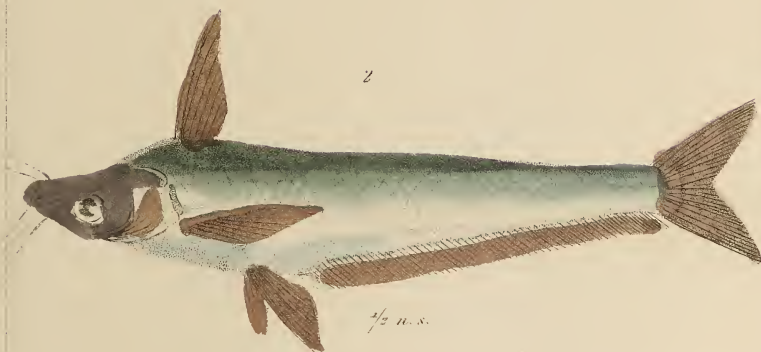


0

1. *Salanx fuscus*. 2. *Scombrosox Saurus*. Bloch.

3 *Exocoetis acutus*. The sharp snouted Flying Fish /

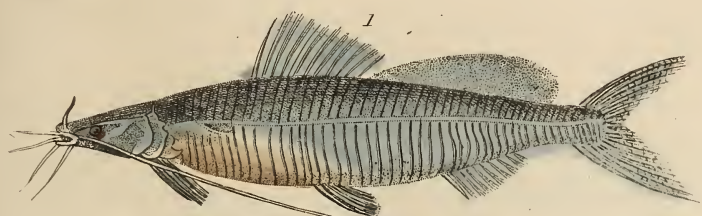




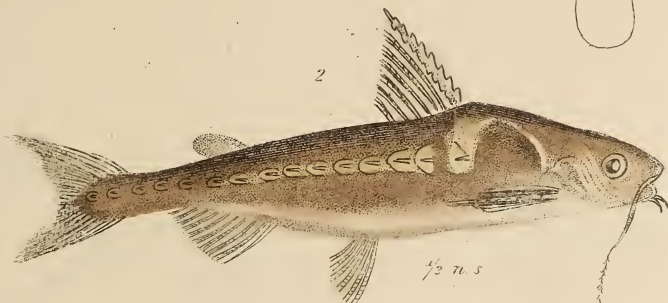
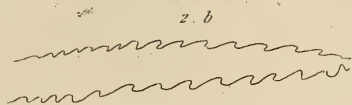
1. *Mormyrus oxyrinchus*, Geoff. Cuv. (The True *Mormyrus oxyrinchus* of the Ancient Egyptians)  
2. *Schilbe mystus*, Geoff. (The Silure of the Nile) 3. *Synodontis schrederi*, Geoff. (The Thal of Egypt)



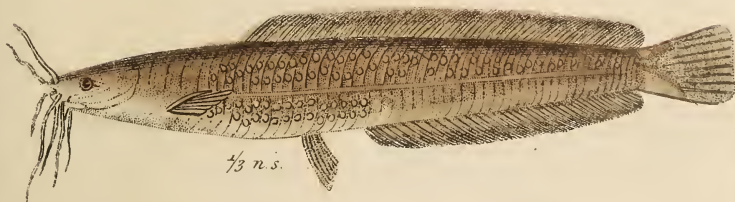
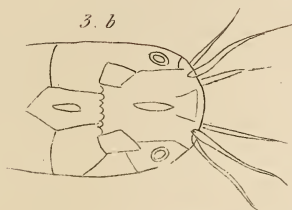




$\frac{7}{5}$  n.s.



$\frac{4}{2}$  n.s.

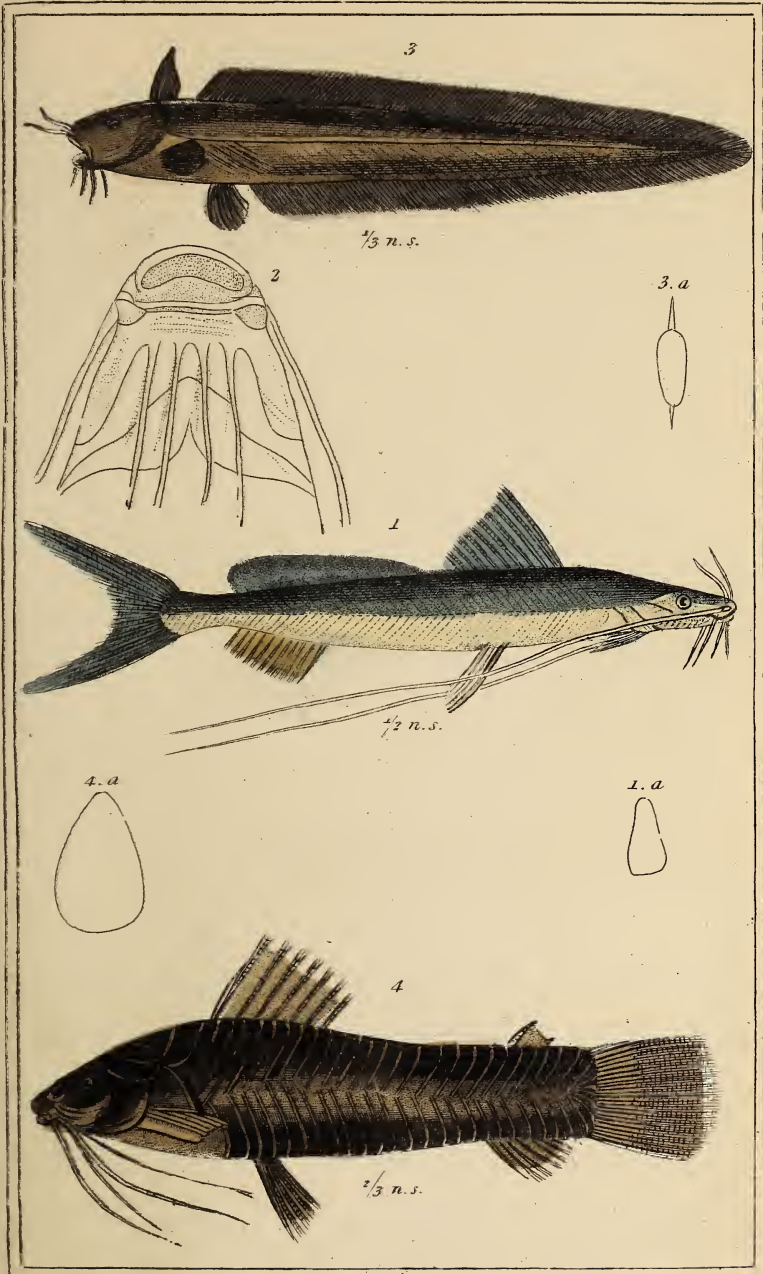


$\frac{4}{3}$  n.s.

1. *Bayard filile*. Cuv. & Val. 2. *Doras dorsalis*. Cuv. & Val.

3. *Heterobranchius punctatus*. Cuv. & Val.

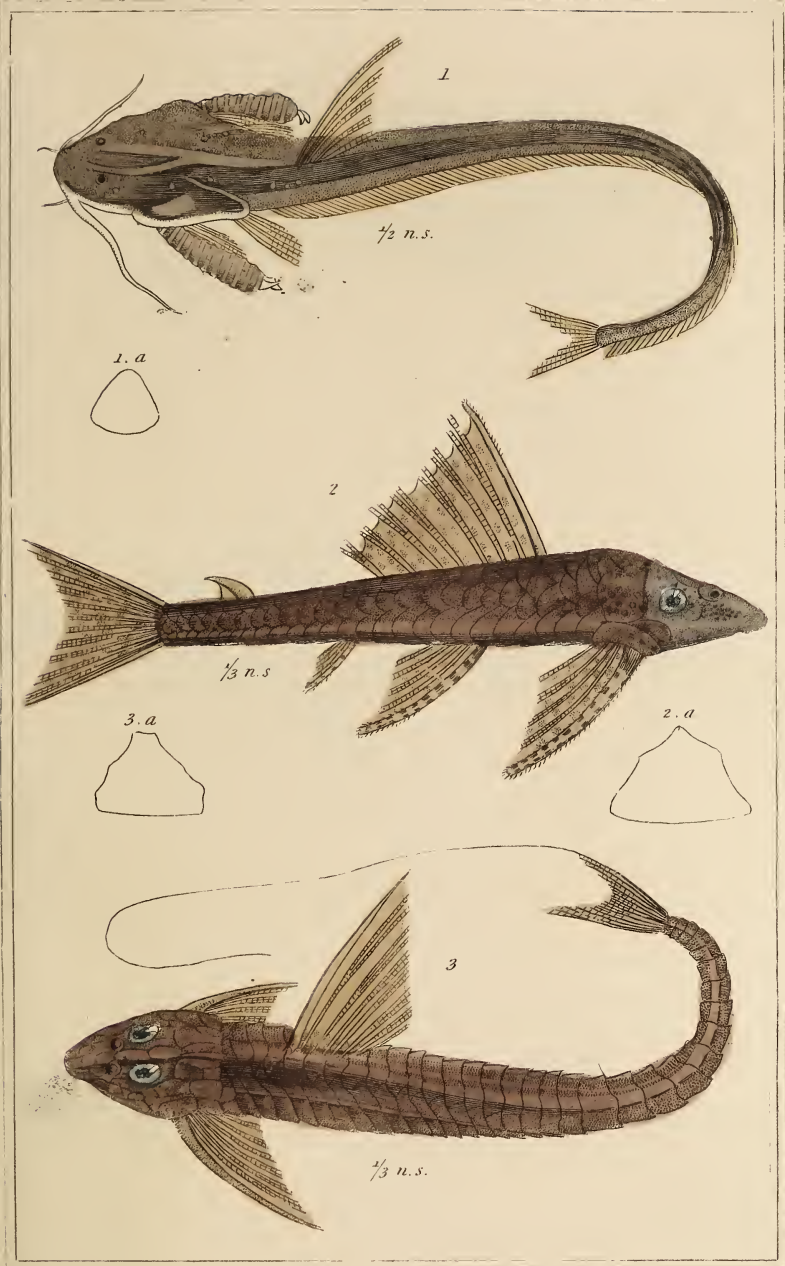




1. *Porcus bayad*, Geoff. & Cuv. 2. Mouth of the *Pimelodes Blochii*, Cuv. & Val.  
3. *Plotosus albilabris*, Cuv. & Val. 4. *Callichthys longipilis*, Cuv. & Val.



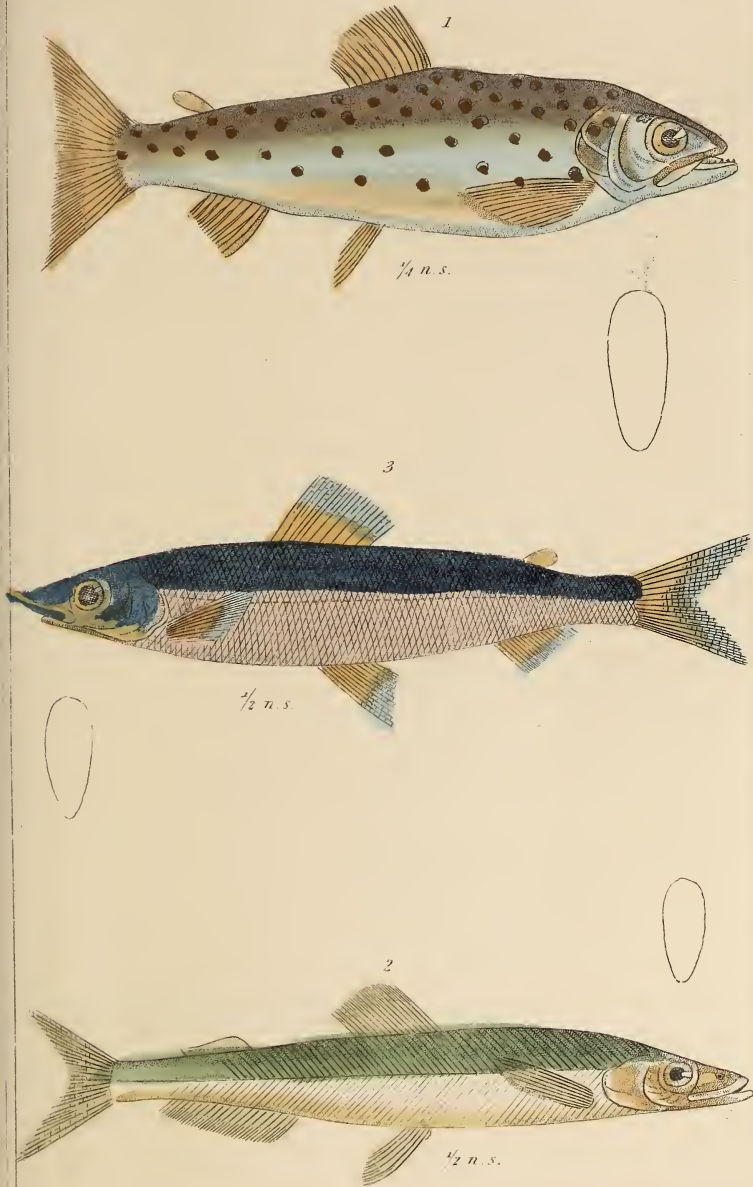




1. *Aspredo octocurrens*. Cuv. 2. *Hypostomus plecostomus*. Cuv.

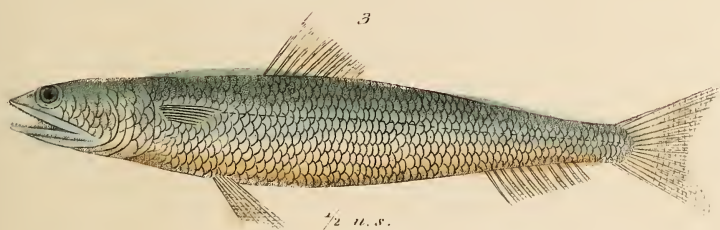
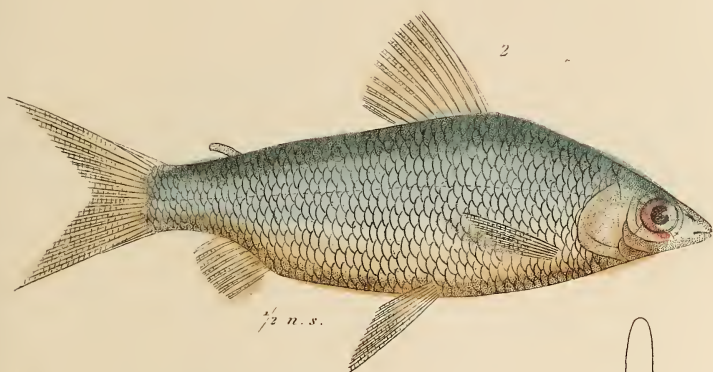
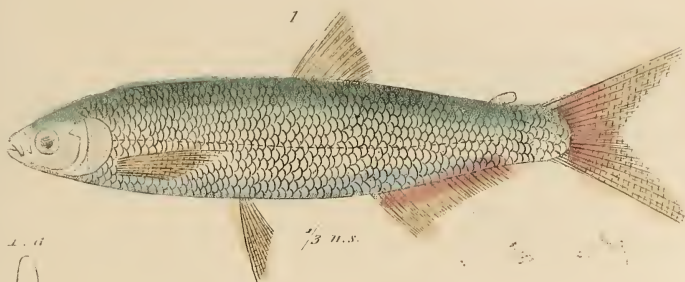
3. *Loricaria Cataphracti*. Lin. Cuv.





1. *Salmo fario*, L. (The Common Trout) 2. *Mallotus groenlandicus*, Bl. (The Capelan)  
3. *Coregonus oxyrinchus*, L. (The Laverett)





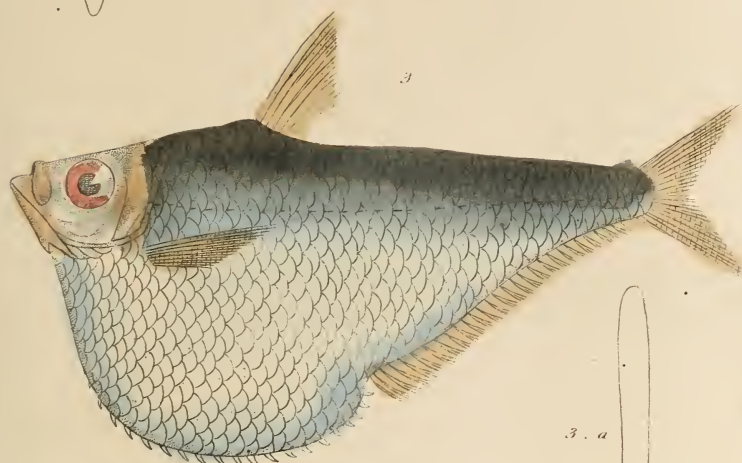
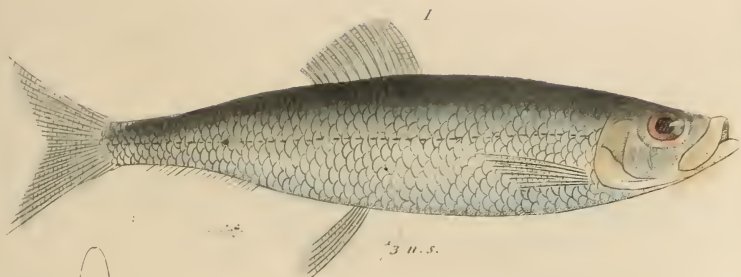
1. *Myxetes Hasselquistii*, Guv. (Sometimes called the Salmon of the Nile) 2. *Carinata* Gilbert. Quoy & Gaim.

3. *Saurus mediterraneus*, Guv. (The Mediterranean Saurus)

London: G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.



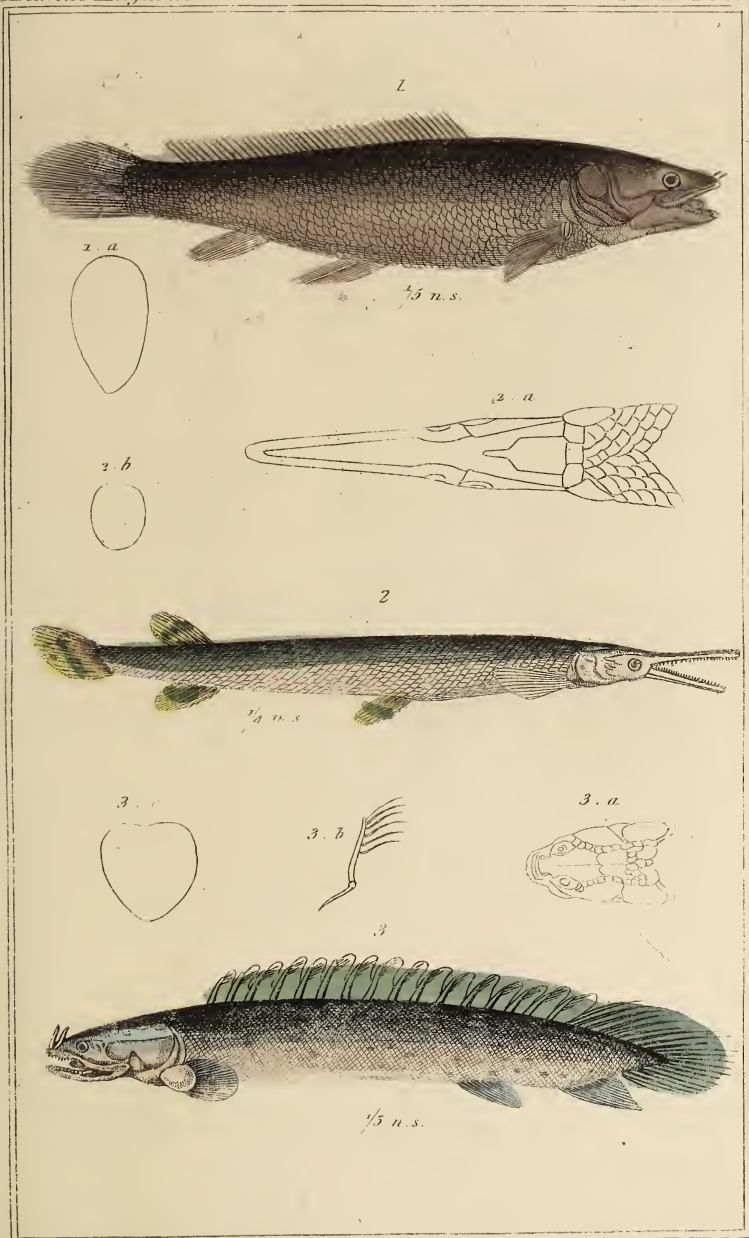




1. *Clupea harengus*, Lin. (The Common Herring) 2. *Gnathoholus mucronatus*, Sw.

3. *Pristigaster Americanus*, Sw. (The American Pristigaster)





1. *Amia calva*, Lin. (The Arnie) 2. *Lepisosteus osseus*, L. (The Lepisosteus)  
3. *Polypterus bichir*, Geoff. (The Bichir)





1. *Megalops cyprinoides* Bl. (The great Megalops) 2. *Chlorocentrus dentex*, Schn. (The Erythrin of Malabar) 3. *Perithumilus malabaricus* Bl. (The Erythrin of Malabar)







1. a



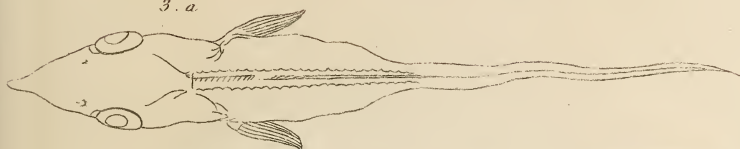
2. a



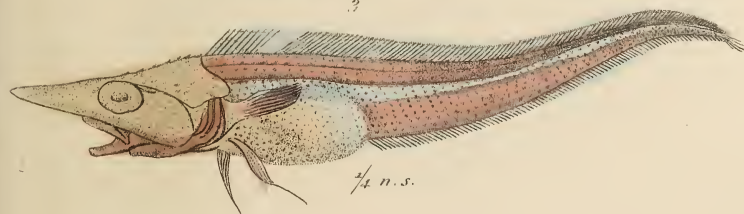
2



3. a



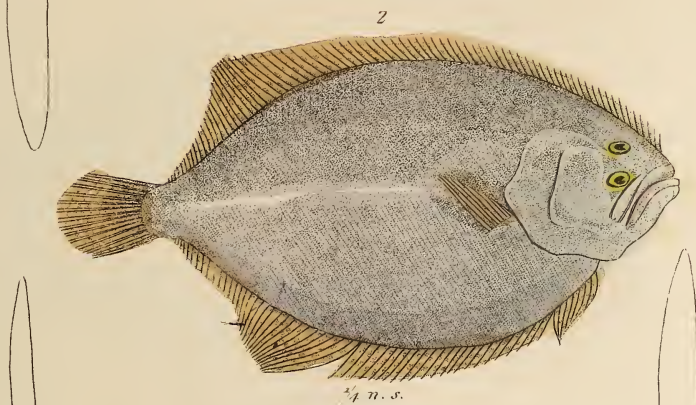
3



1. *Gadus merlangus*. L. (The Whiting.) 2. *Lota vulgaris*. (The common Ling)

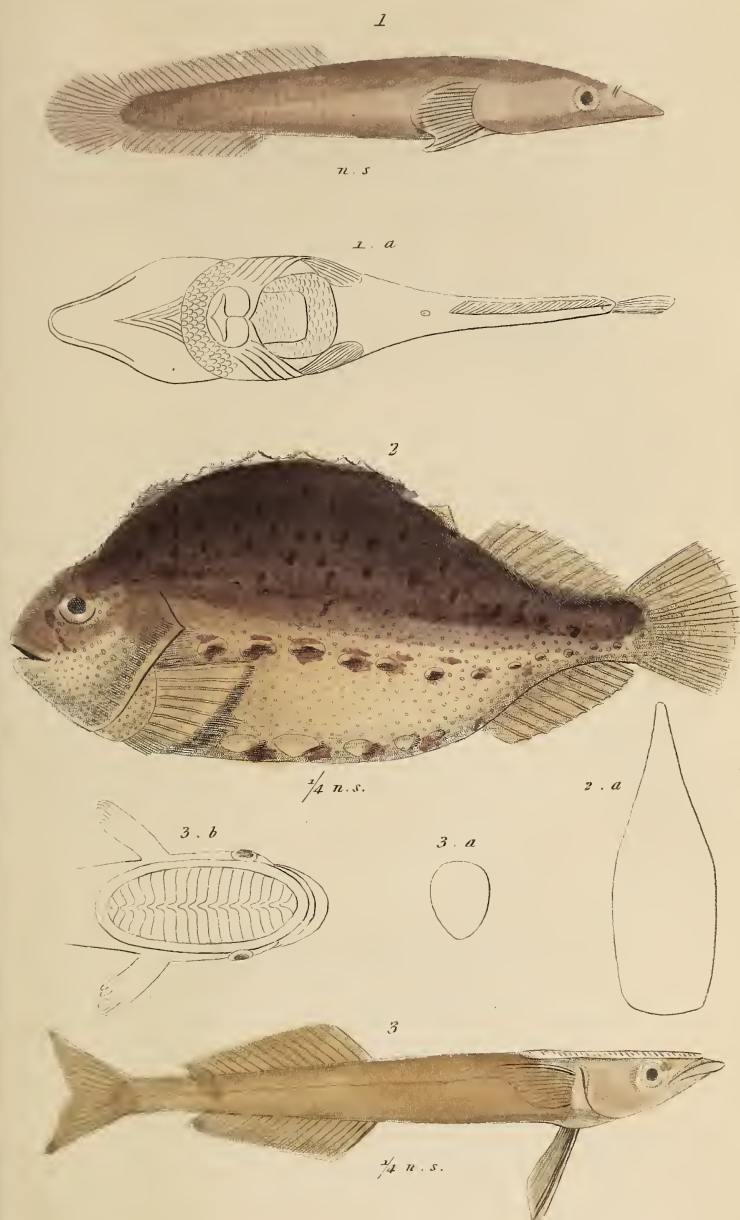
3. *Lepidolepis catenorrhynchus*. Risso.





1. *Platessa limanda*, L. (The Dab) 2. *Rhombus* (*Platessa rhombus*, L. (The Barbel or oval Turbot)  
3. *Achirus marmoratus*, Lac. (The marbled Achirus)





1. *Lepadogaster gouan*, Lac. 2. *Cyclopterus lumpus*, L. (The Lump Sucker)  
3. *Echeneis remora*, L. (The Remora)





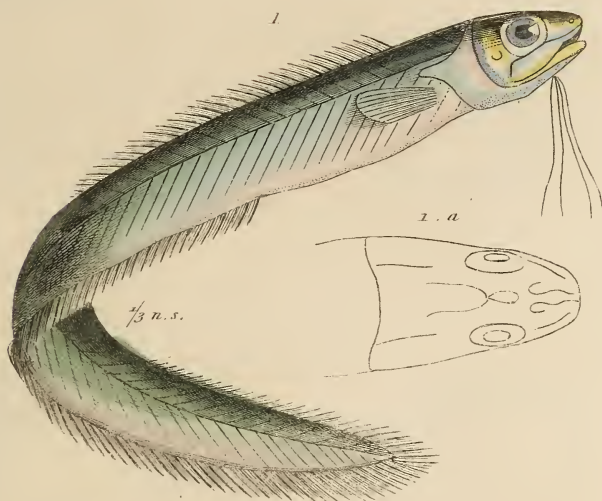


1. *Muraena anguilla* Lin. (The Common Eel)

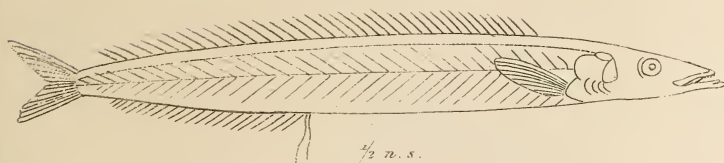
2. *Gymnotus electricus* L. (The Gymnotus, also called the Electrical Eel)



1



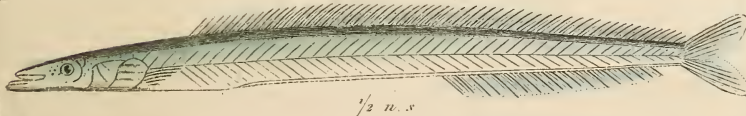
3



2 . a



2



1. *Ophidium barbotum*. Bl. (The Gnanon Douzelle) 2. *Ammodytes tobianus*. Bl. (The Lancon)  
3. *Ammodytes lanceus* penn. (The Equille)

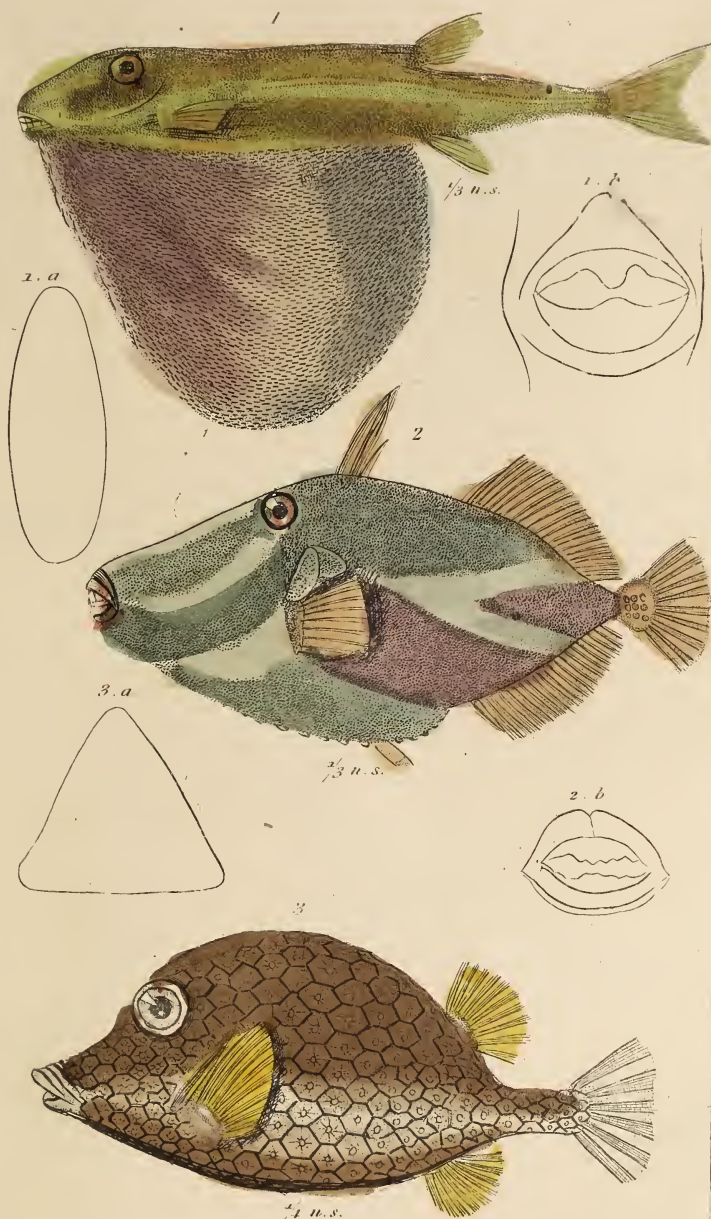




*Syngnathus viridis*. Risso. (The green Sea eel). 2. *Hippocampus brevisrostris*. Guv. (The short eel). 3. *Pegasus draco*. L.







1. *Triodon bursarius*. Reinw. 2. *Balistes rectangulus*. Schn.

3. *Ostracion triqueter*. Bl.



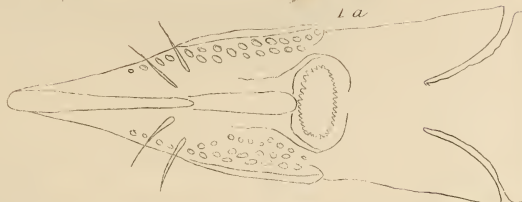
1



1 b



1 a

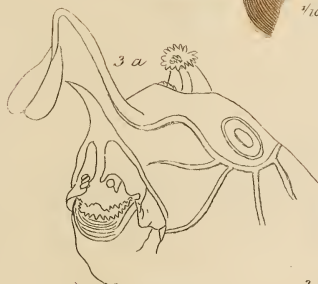


2



1/10. gr. n.

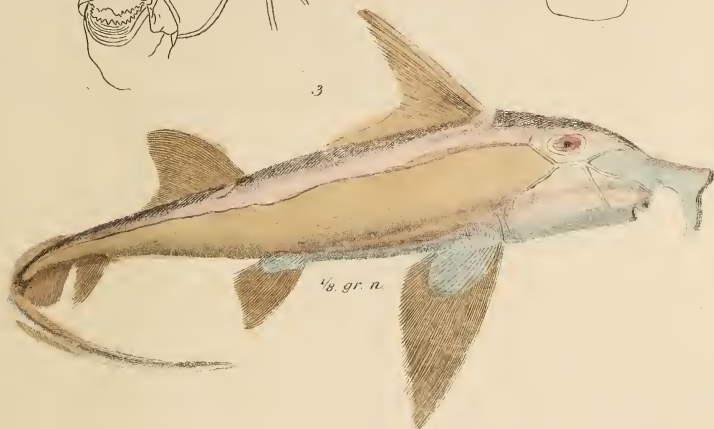
3 a



3 b



3

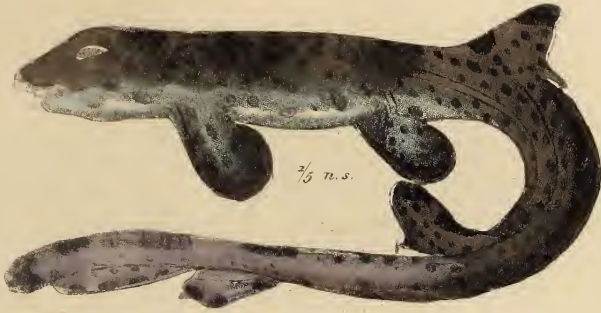


1/8. gr. n.

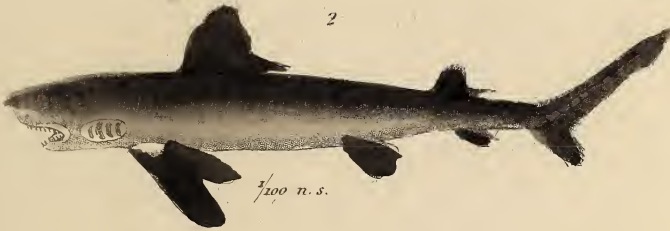
1. *Acipenser sturio* L. The Common Sturgeon, p. 379. 2. *Spatularia spatula* Muc. 3. *Callorhynchus antarcticus* L. Cur. t. 2. p. 382. The Antarctic Chimæra.



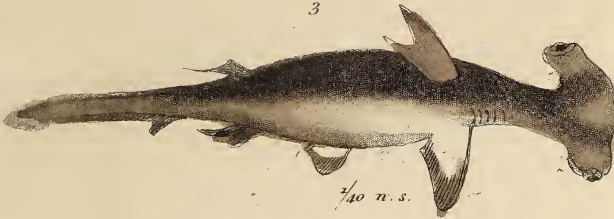
1



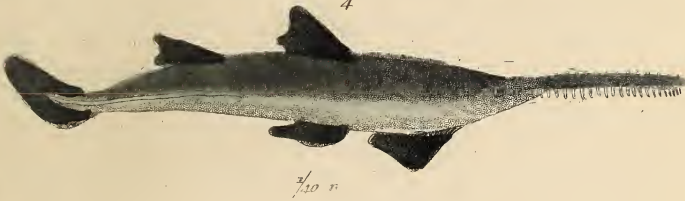
2



3



4



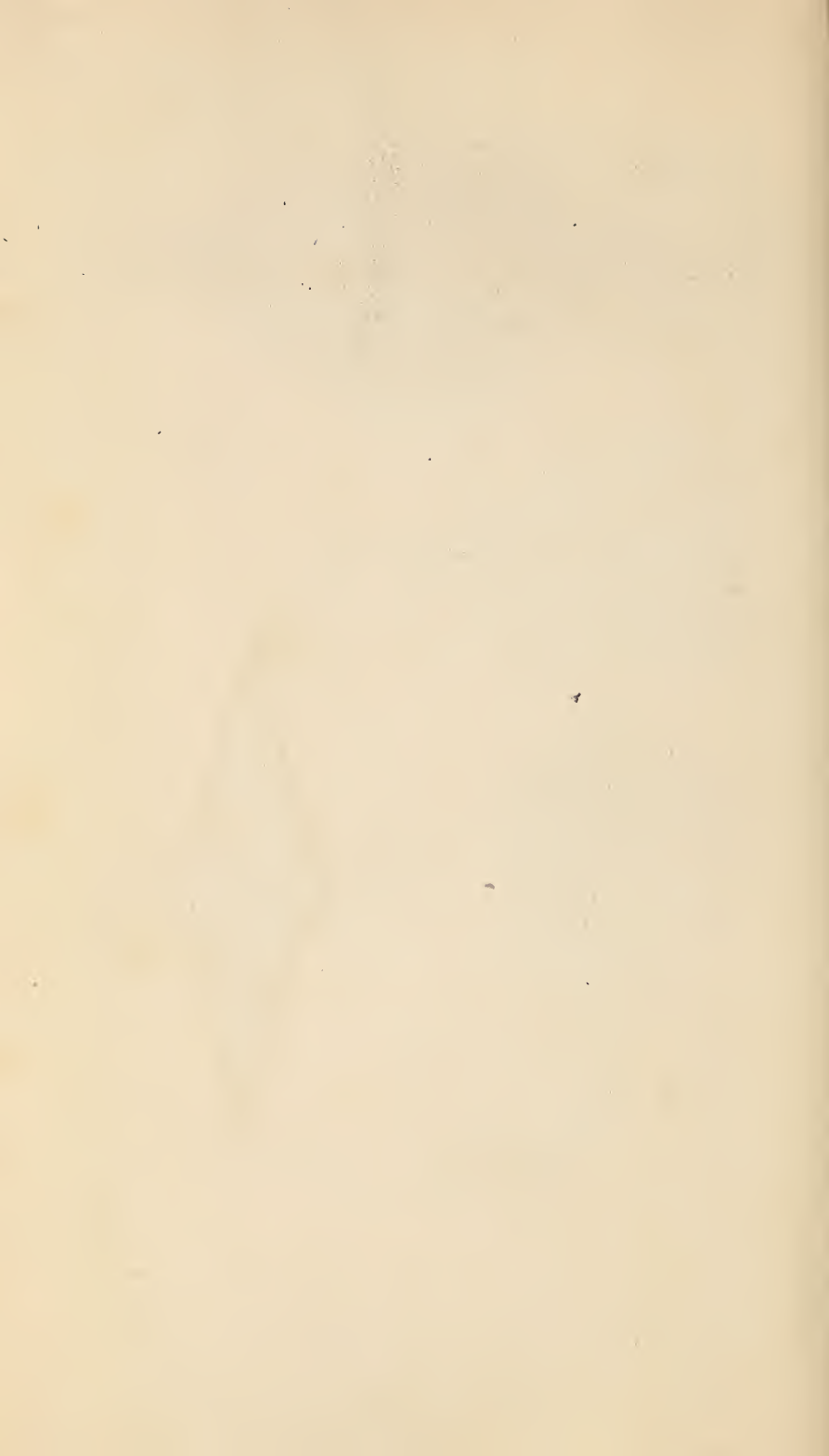
1. *Pristis antiquior* Lesson. 2. *Squalus carcharias*, Lin. (The White Shark). 3. *Sphyrna tiburo* Val. 4. *Pristis antiquior*, Lath. (The Common Saw Fish)

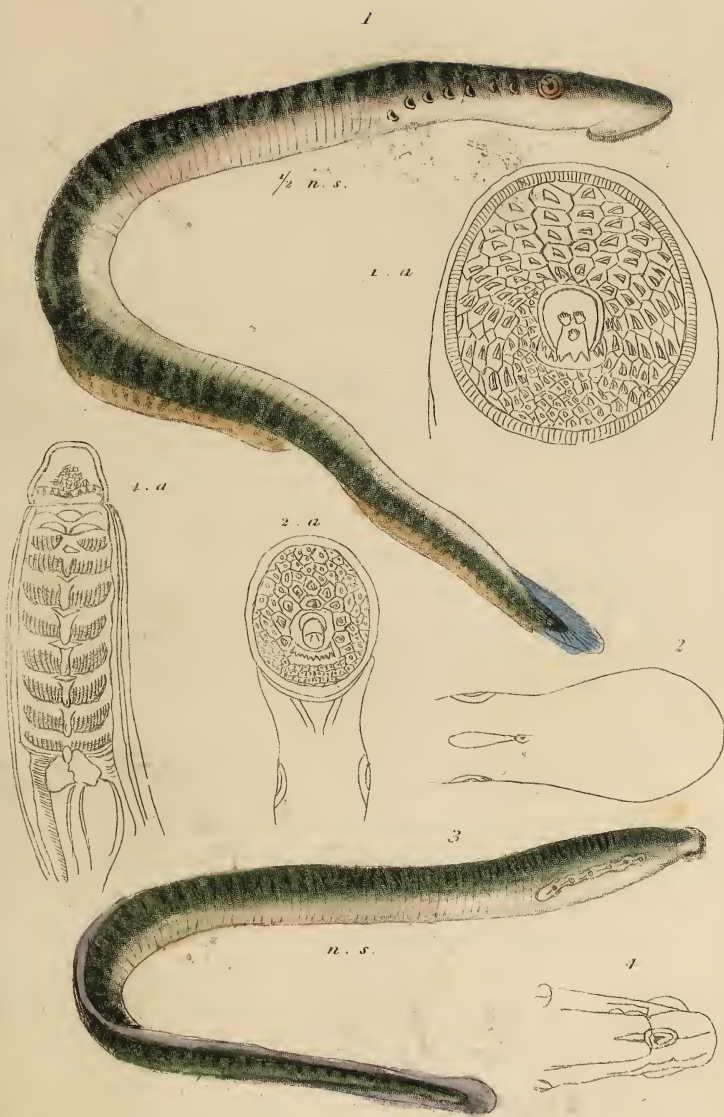






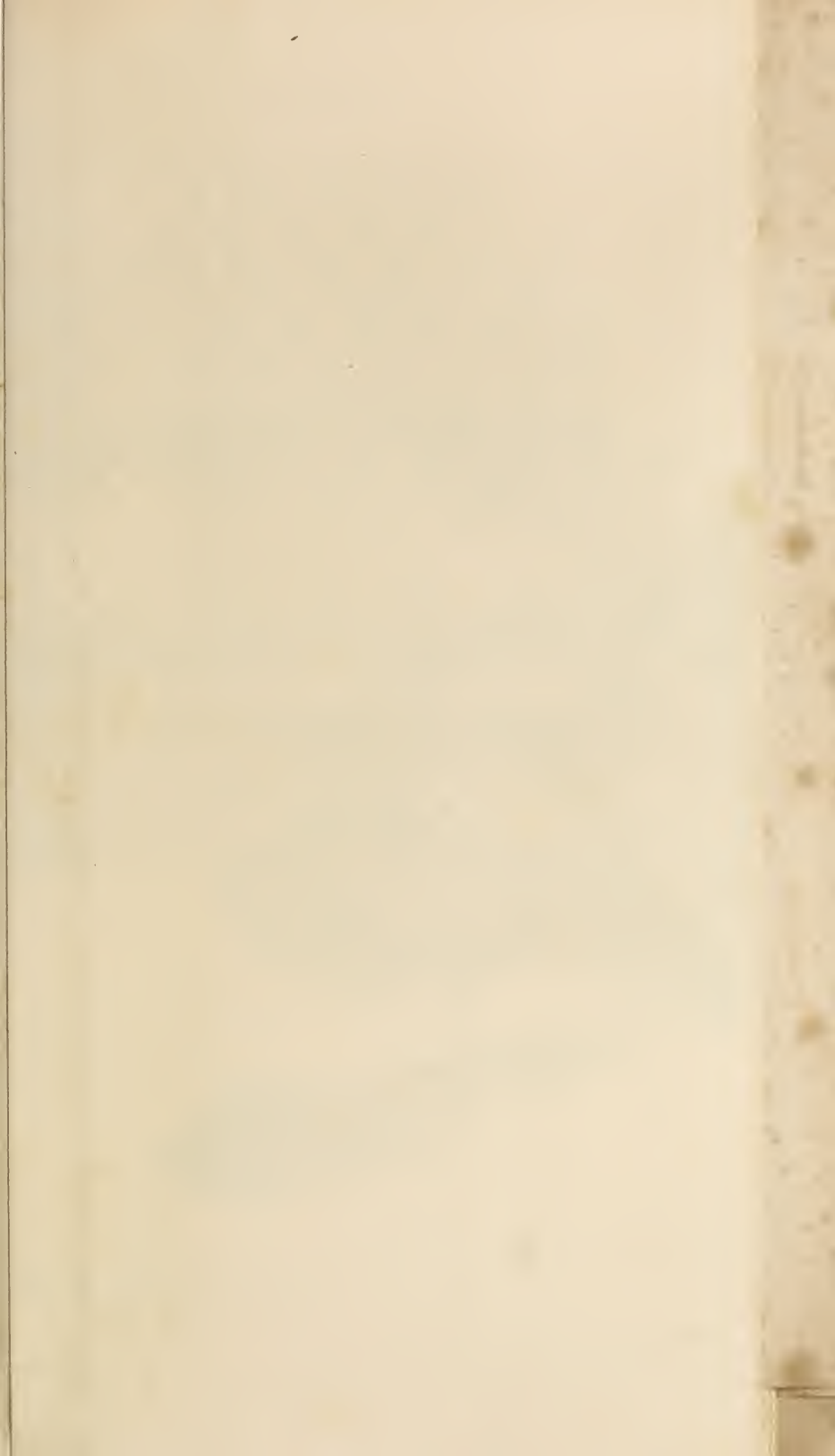
1. *Rhinobatus levis*. (The smooth *Rhinobatus*) 2. *Torpedo narke* Ris. (The ocellated *Torpedo*)  
3. *Erygan Balgani* Jess. 4. *Cephaloptera Giorna*. Lac.



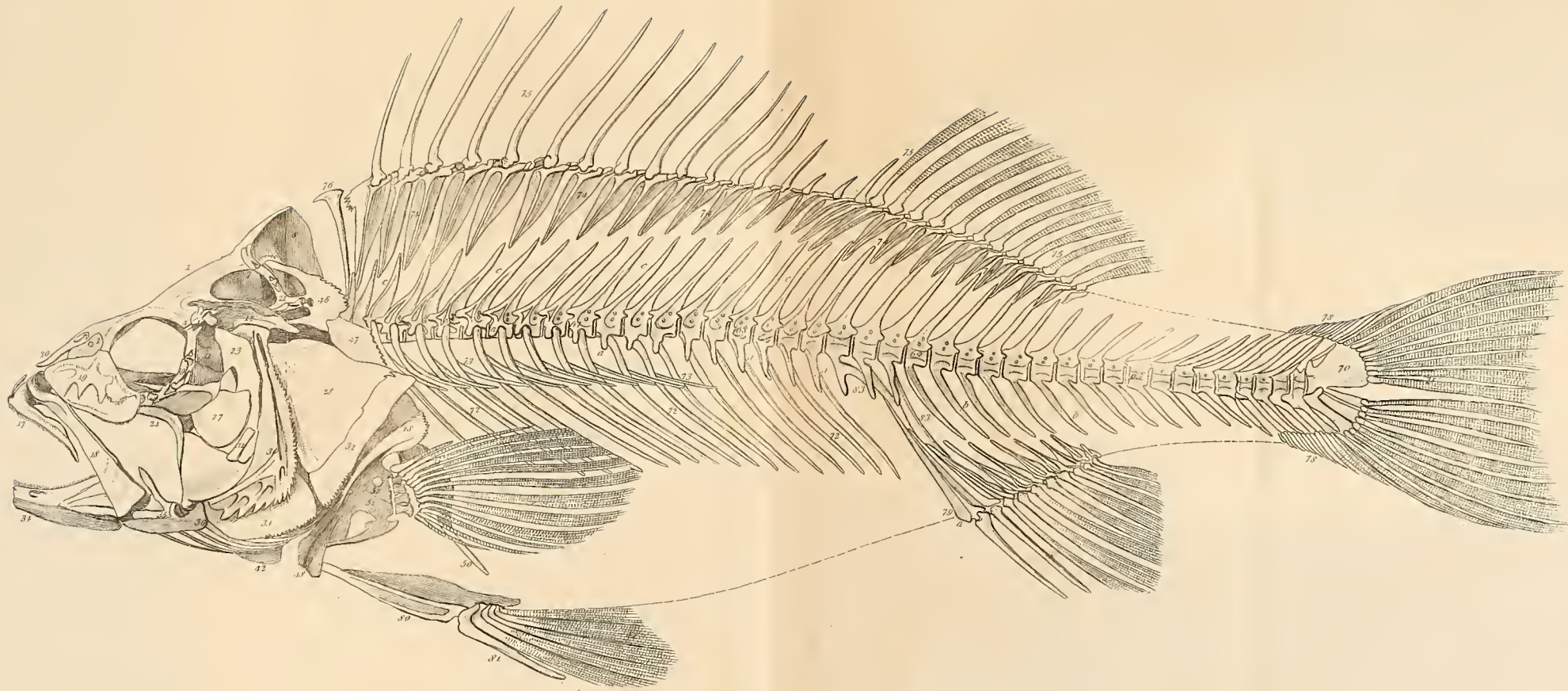


1. *Petromyzon marinus*. L. / The Sea Lamprey / 2. Anatomical details of the *Petromyzon fluviatilis*. L. / The River Lamprey / 3. *Ammocetes branchialis*. L. / The Common Prude / 4. Anatomical details of the *Ammocetes ruber*. Lac. / The Red Prude /

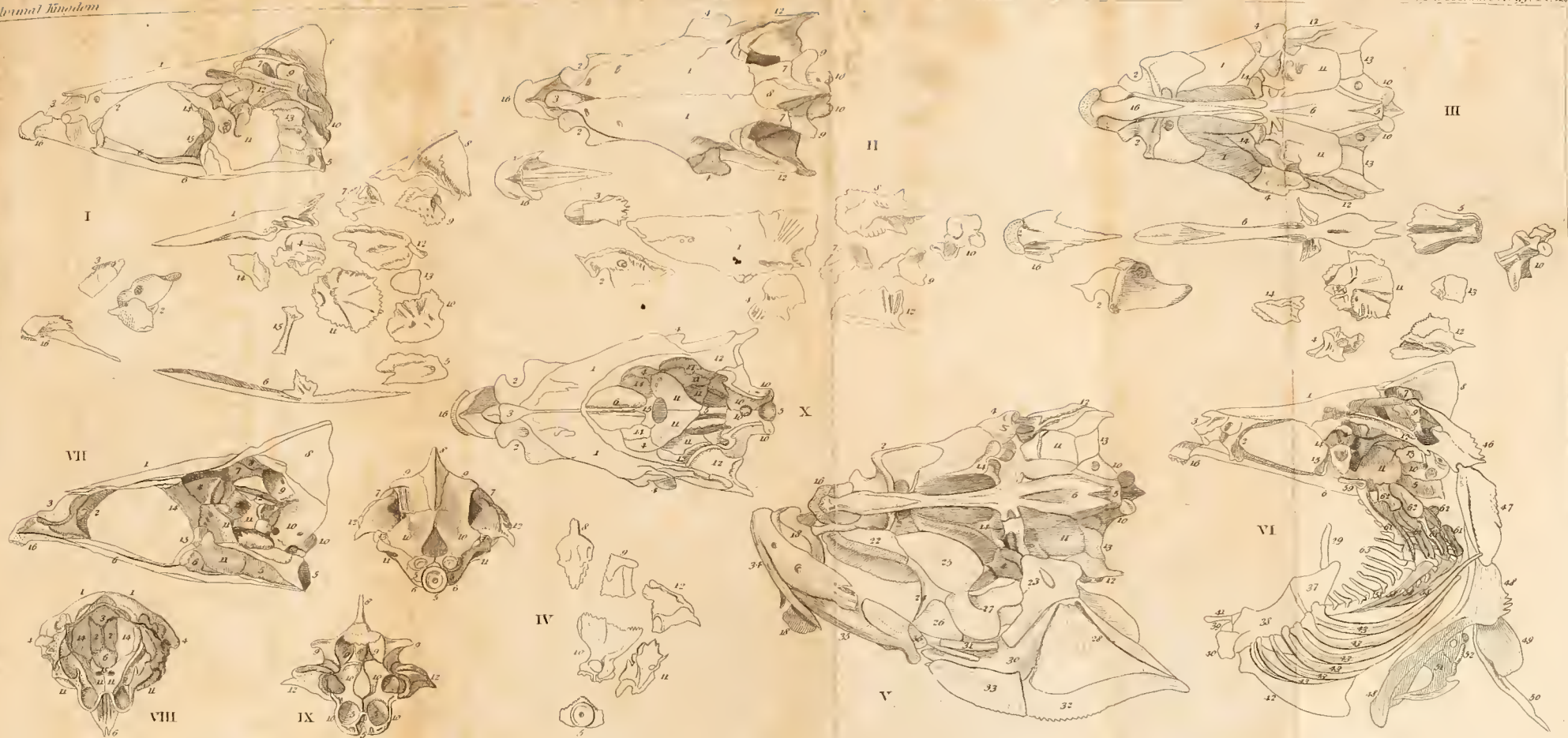


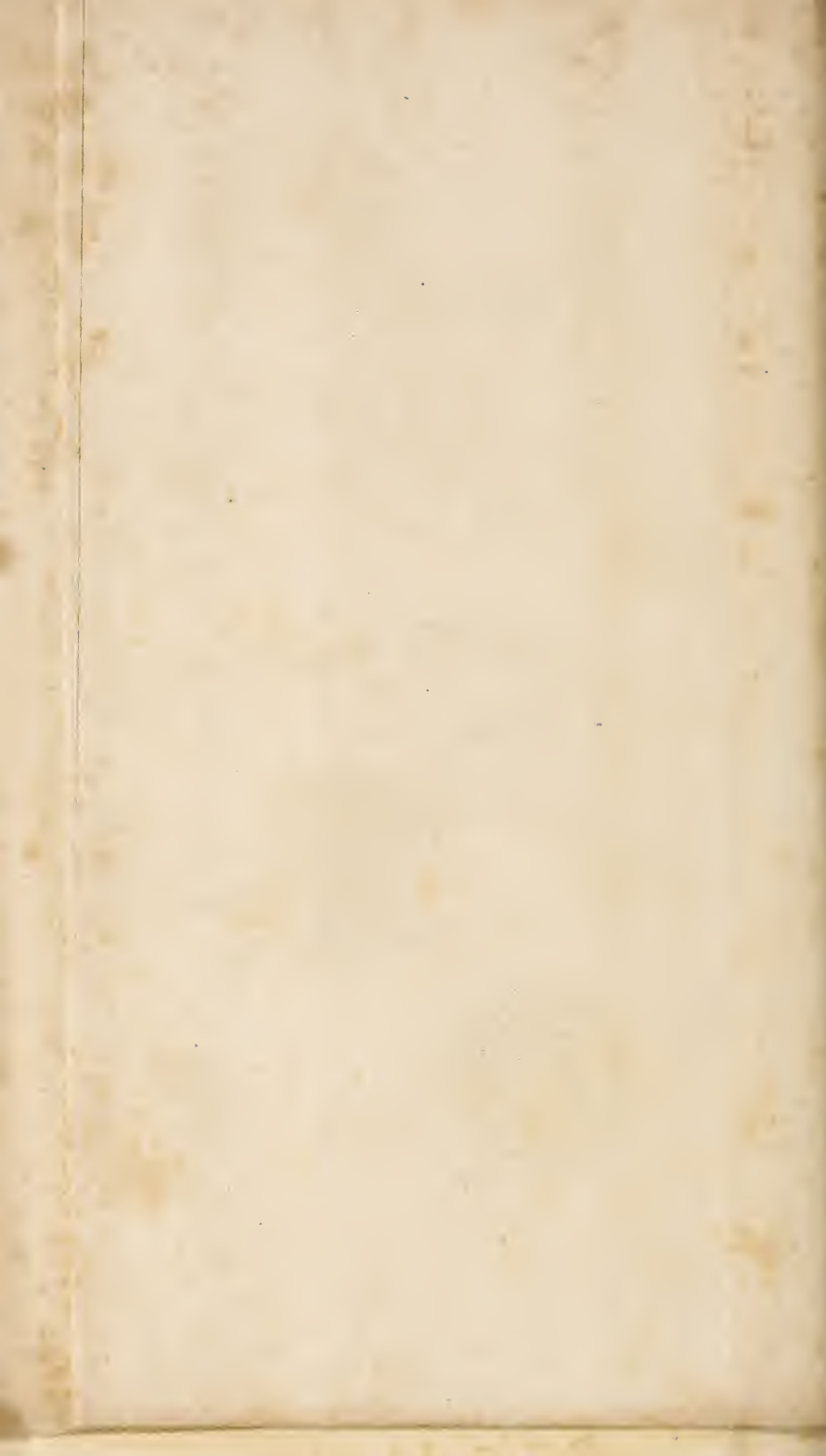


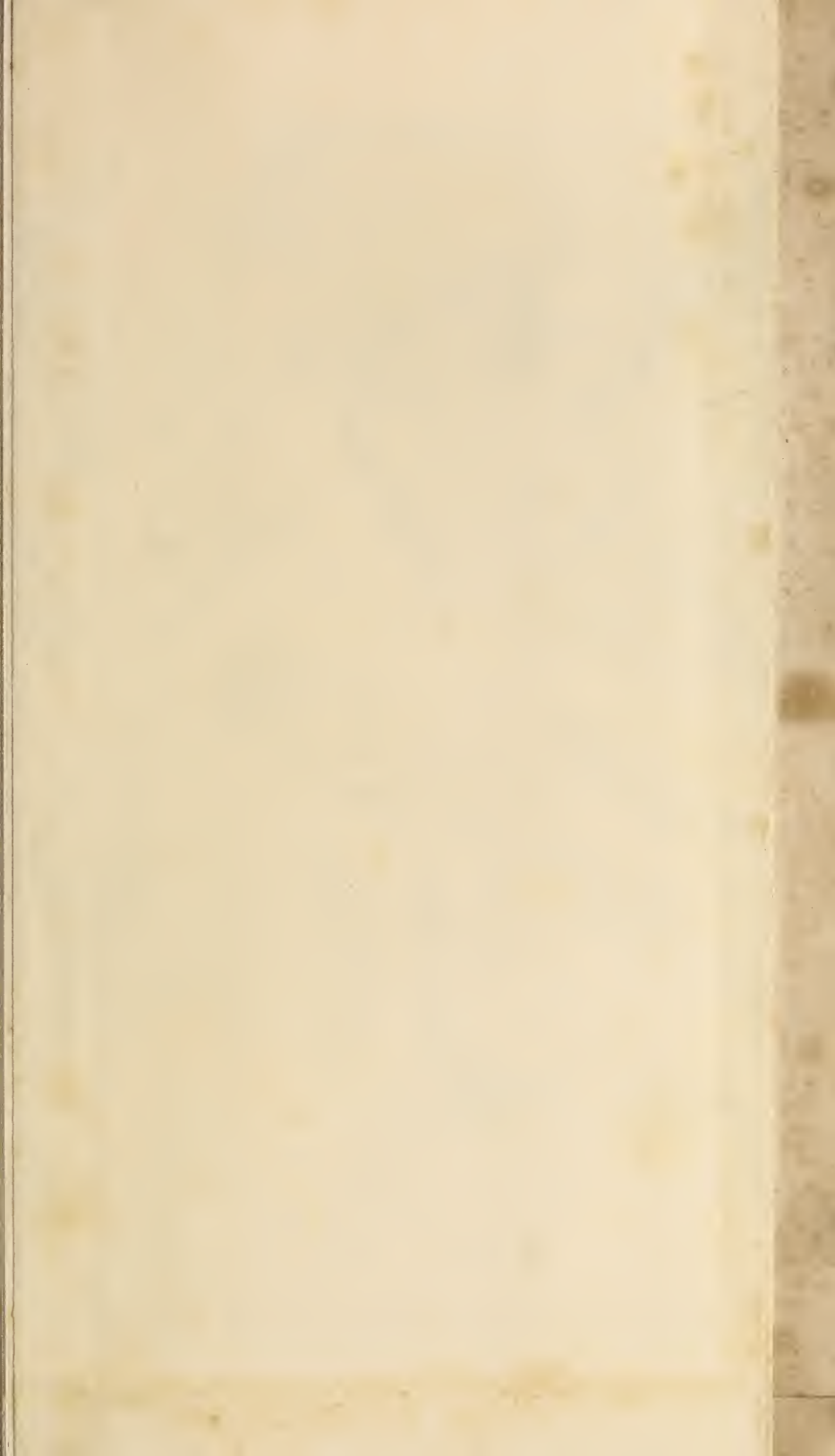




OSTEOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. I. *The Skeleton.*

OSTEOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. II. *The front & back of the Skull, & the bones of the Branchia.*

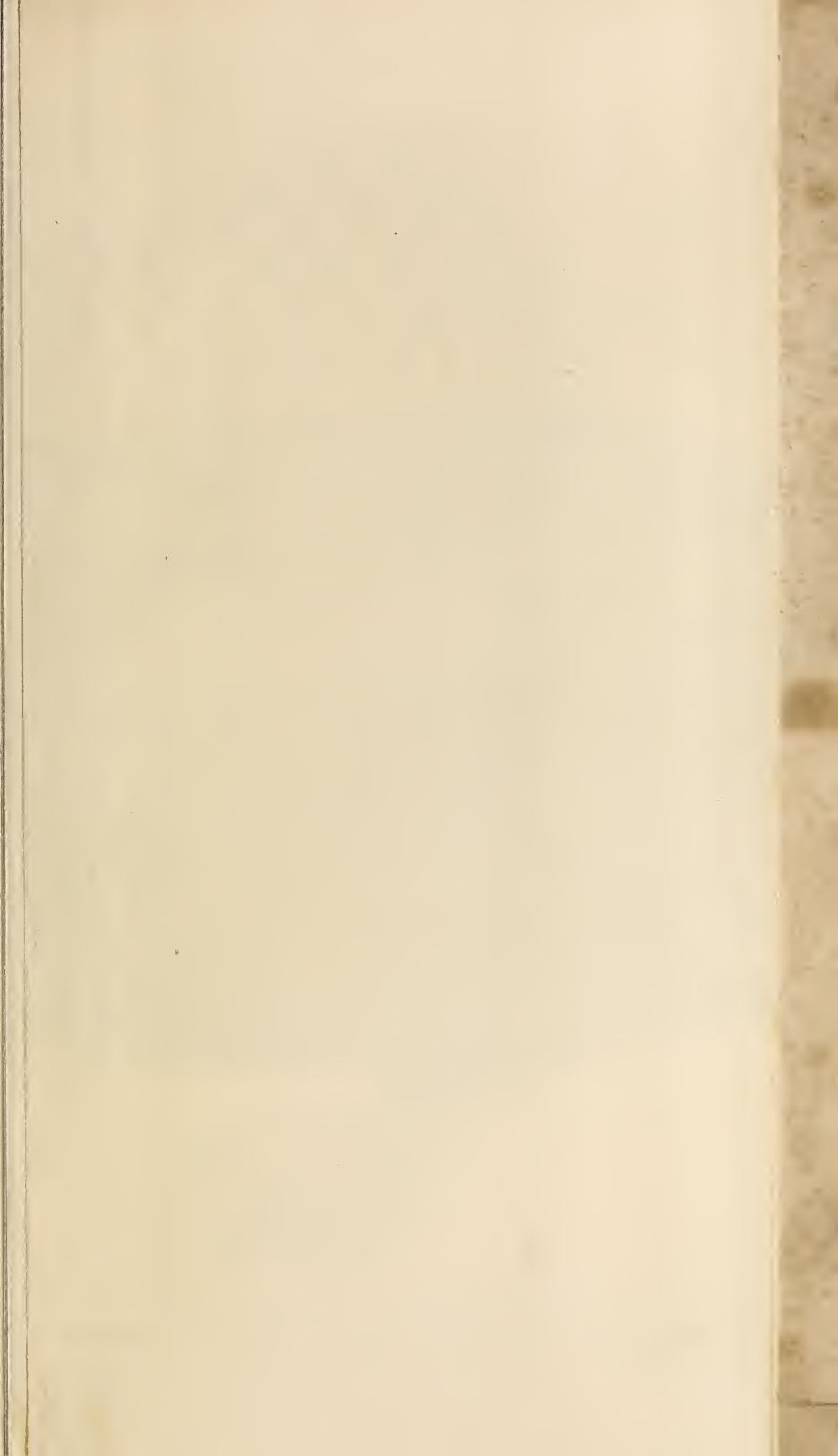




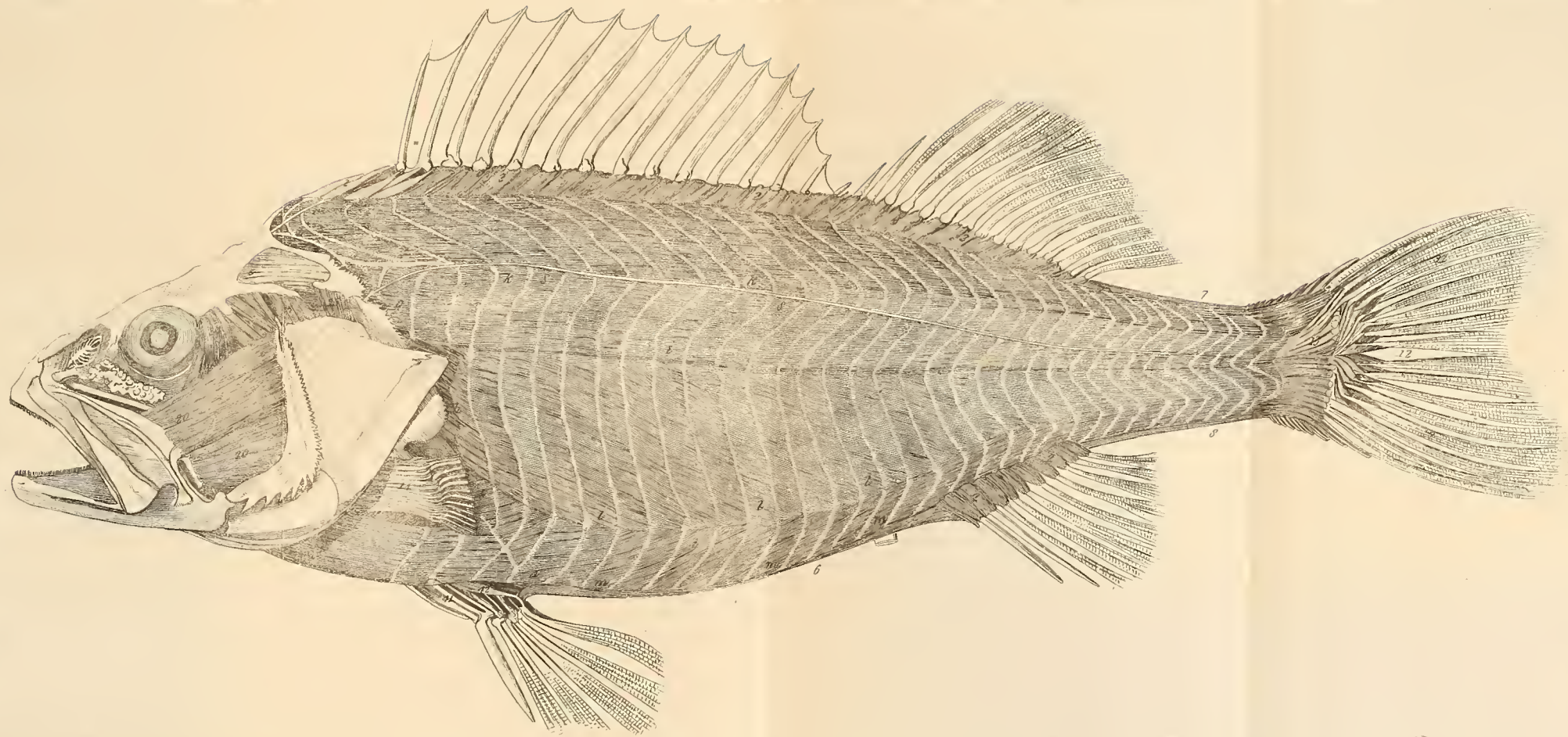




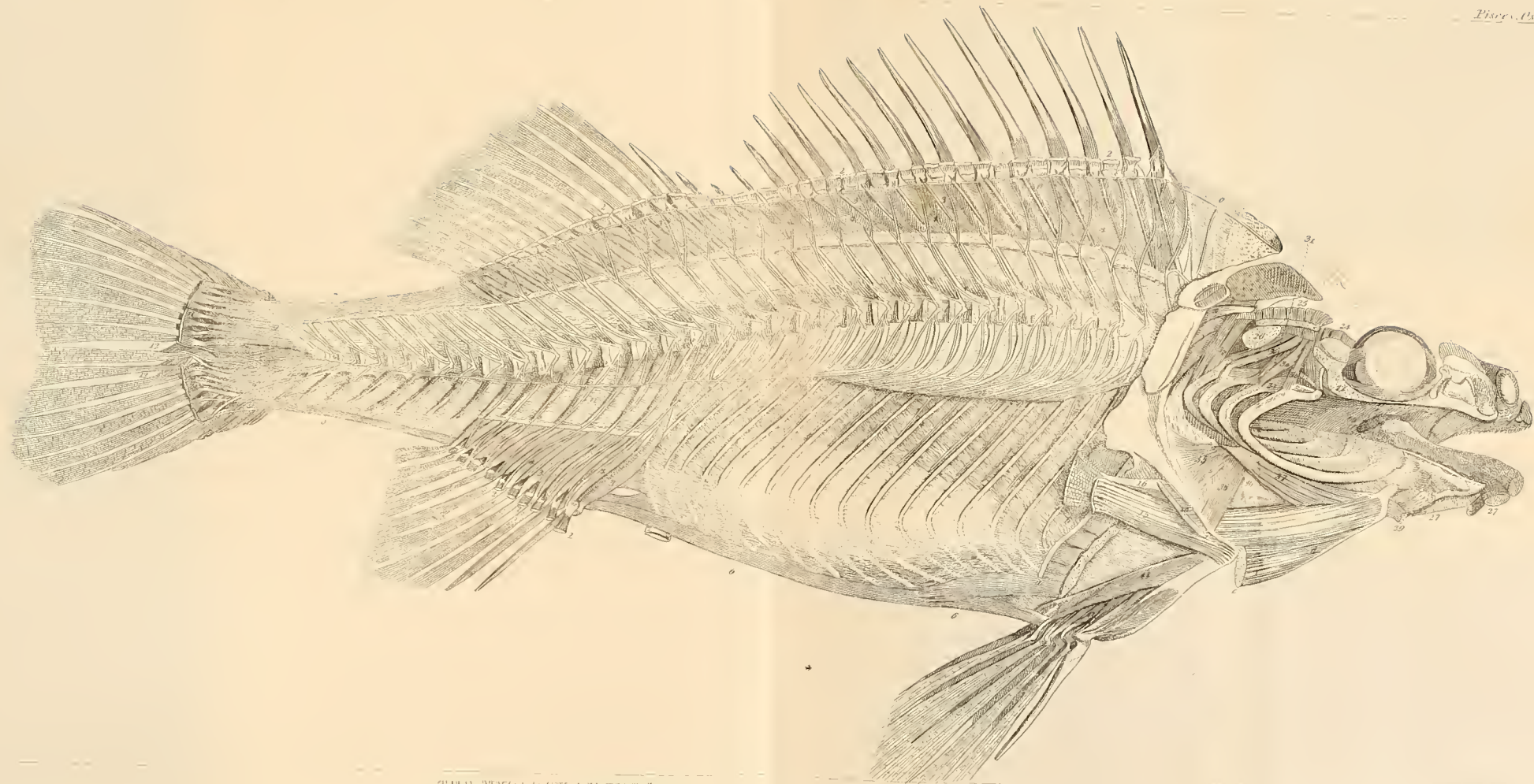
OSTEOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. III. The bones of the Head, the Branchiae, the Shoulder, cavity of the Stomach, and the Vertebrae.







THE MYOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. I. Exhibiting the external appearance of the nerves when viewed in a lateral position.



THE MYOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. II. *Exposing the whole depth of the lateral nerves.*

*London, & Handerson, 2 Old Bailey*



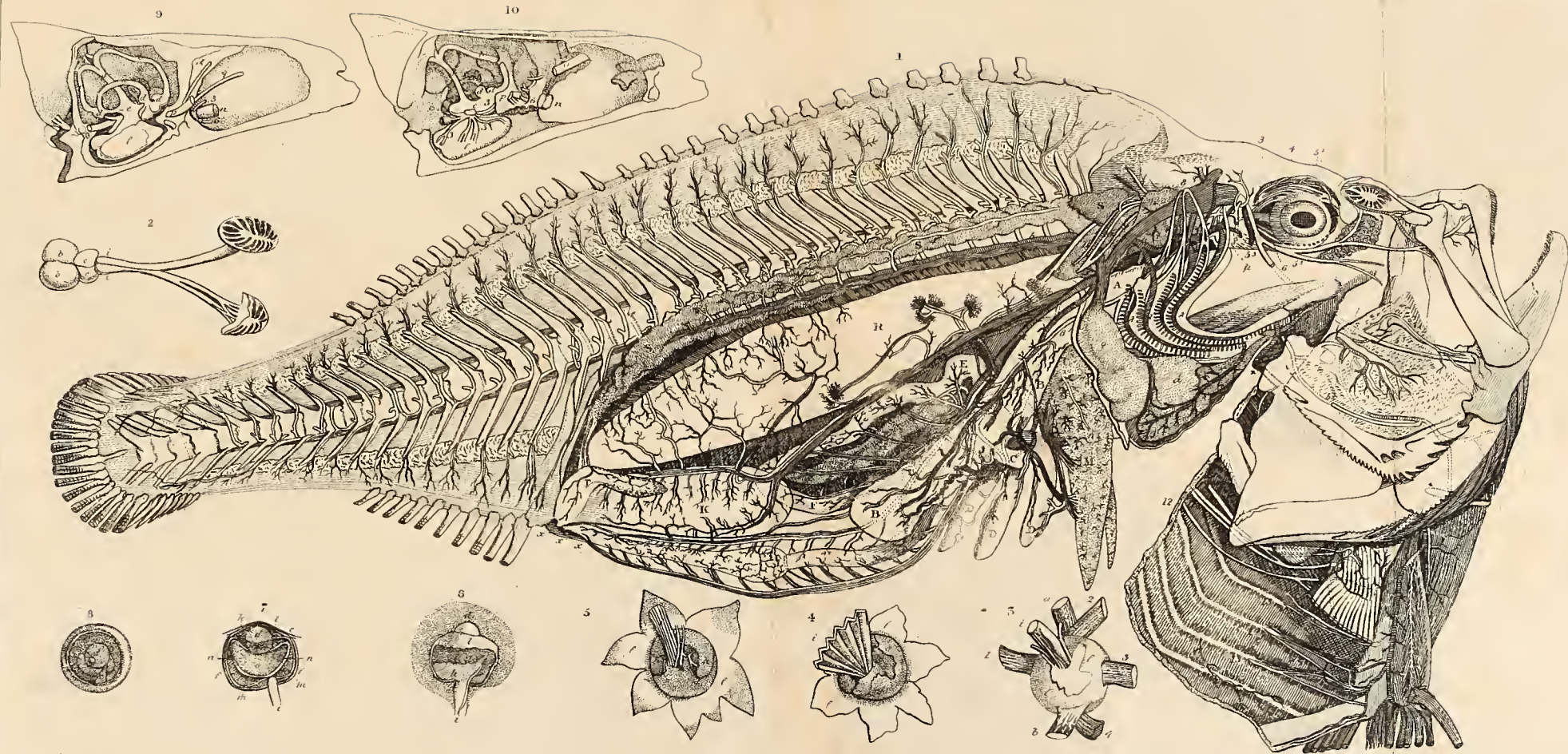




DETAILS OF THE MYOLOGY OF THE PERCH. Views of the Neck, Brain, & Great Sympathetic Nerve.



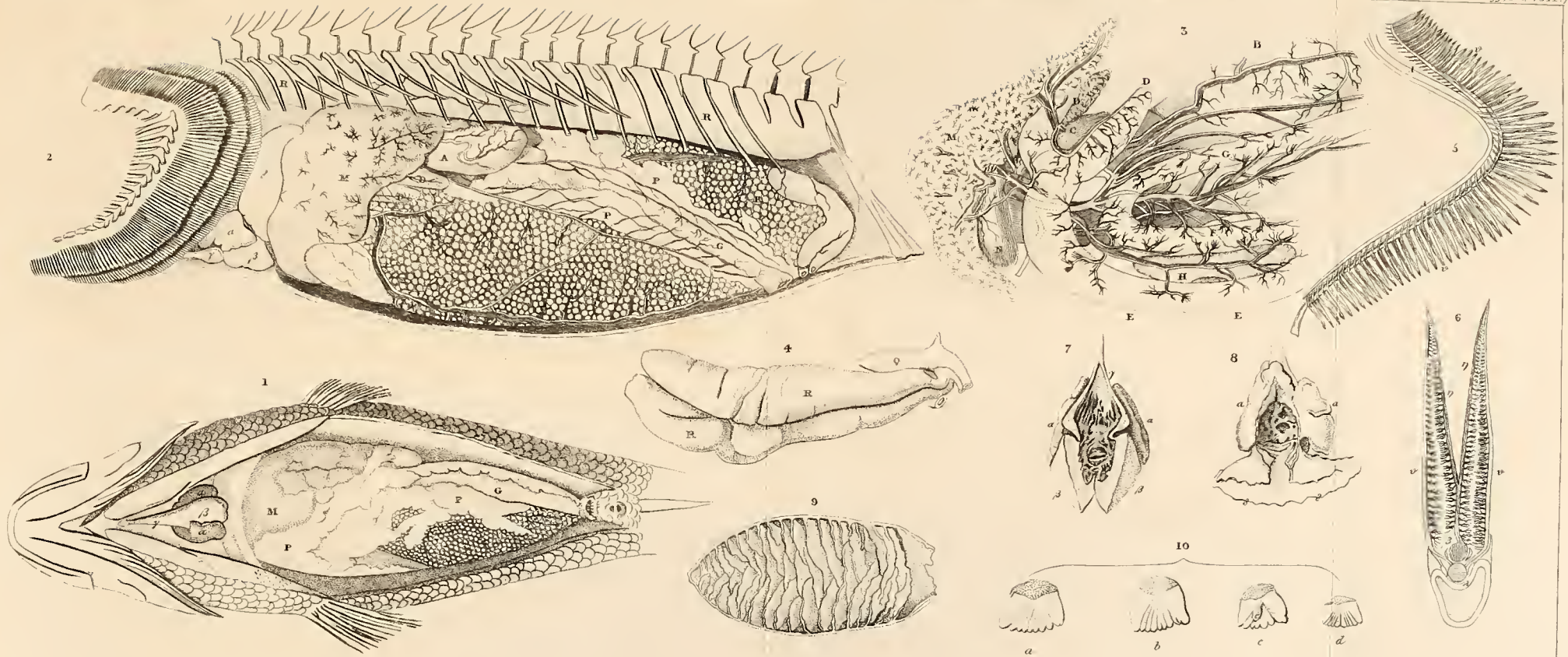




Details of the Splanchnology and Angiology of the Perch.



4



*Details of the Splanchnology and Angiology of the Perch.*

London: G. Houlston, 2 Old Bailey

350

